

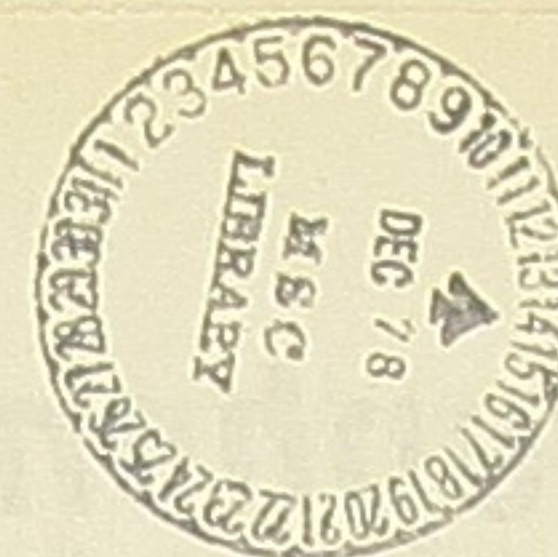
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the chart

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801

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Committee named to begin presidential search

Members of the 11-person Presidential Search Committee are to be announced to the news media at an afternoon press conference today. Eight of the members had been announced previously.

Faculty members balloted yesterday to select two representatives to the committee. Their names were to be announced today along with the name of the community representative.

Those named earlier to the committee were three regents: President Jerry Wells; Past president Fred Hughes; and President-elect Carolyn McKee; president of the Faculty Senate Larry Martin; president of the Student Senate David Meadows; president of the college alumni association Glenn Barnett;

director of the college physical plant Howard Dugan; and dean of business administration at the college Dr. Julio Leon.

Tentatively the regents hope to have a new president named to take office by July 1. Under such a time-table, it would be planned to have the search committee submit five names to the Board of Regents for final consideration and interviewing.

Still to be determined by the regents were qualifications of applicants for the presidency, the committee's chairman and vice chairman, and the budget for the committee.

The new president will succeed Dr. Leon Billingsly who died of a heart attack Nov. 25. Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, is interim president.

Senate's first term abandons traditions

By MARIE CESELSKI
Chart Staff Writer

Student Senate, in fall '78, both abandoned traditional projects and instigated new ones, while also providing funds to campus organizations for various activities.

Most recently, students found that the annual holiday contests were forgotten. Every year Senate had sponsored a reindeer race, caroling and poetry contests, and other activities, with cash awards, to take away some of the tension final examinations brought. Senate thought it was not their responsibility this year to take care of the matter.

An old concern given new life, the Senate pushed harder for success of the Crosswalk Committee. In concern for the safety of those traveling from the campus to dorms, across Newman Road, Senate circulated petitions to make officials aware of the problem and videotaped the traffic area to provide more information on the need for a crosswalk.

Senior Week activities, for area high school students to be introduced to the facilities of Missouri Southern, were aided by volunteers from Senate. Approximately 750 seniors were reported to have attended. Senators also served as volunteer workers at the Homecoming cook out and pep rally.

In measures to provide, what some Senators thought to be, a more conducive atmosphere for meetings, the group passed a resolution for supplying themselves with refreshments, through student funds, during the weekly meetings. But Senate turned down a bill completely abolishing smoking during meetings. Later a resolution called for just a specific

area to be assigned to the smokers and it passed.

Emotions ran high over decision but later rescission of more monies to the Senate itself and then a sum for purchase of an amplifier for the Kappa Alpha house. Originally, senators allocated themselves \$400 for a private party. After great debate, however, it was overturned. On the funds granted to the KA's, it was discovered after the successful rescission vote, that Senate could not back out of the agreement, despite its changed opinion on the matter.

Numerous organizations were granted \$25 each, on a matching funds basis, to defer costs of building homecoming campus decorations. Senate also approved more nominal sized sums to organizations sending representatives to state and national meetings, or contests.

College Republicans received \$350 to attend the National Young Republicans Convention. Rho Epsilon Chi was granted \$200 to participate in the State Convention for Health, and Physical Education and Recreation. College Players was allotted \$300 to present *Macbeth* at the American College Theatre competition. And, Pi Omega Pi took \$191.15 for its national convention.

Minutes of the meetings show Senate was plagued, throughout the semester, with resignations and task of finding new appointments to fill positions. Several seats are currently available.

In other semester business, Senate voted to defeat representation of Missouri Southern at the Conference on Students Rights in New Orleans. And, a motion to pay students \$2 per hour for work in Senate activities was tabled.



Two Joplin youths make the most of winter's first snowfall as they "slip-slide away."

Feeling blue today? Avoid mood music!

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Managing Editor

When you're feeling blue, whatever you do, don't go into your room and play mood music, says Dr. Lloyd Dryer, Missouri Southern psychologist.

"College students have a tendency to nurse a depression until it reaches a severe state. If you're feeling down, what do you do? You go into your room and play your sad records. What possible good does that do?" says Dryer.

Grades are generally the source of depression here, but depression on college campuses is wide-spread, and we are no different."

Depression often hits students who work for an A and receive a B grade, more than someone given a C who aspired to a B, says the psychologist.

"A large amount of depression is the result of setting goals we can not conceivably reach, one that is beyond our capability. I talked with one boy here who made A's in high school in biology. When he got out here and made a B, it was quite a setback.

"Of course, classes are harder, but he had anticipated an A, and was upset with himself for not getting one," explained Dryer.

Guilt at not achieving goals causes many people to drop out completely from college. According to the psychologist, guilt feelings and depression go hand-in-hand.

"If someone you love dies, and you feel you didn't pay enough attention to them, you will feel guilty, and this guilt will put you in a form of depression. It's up to you to see there's nothing you can do but not repeat the mistake."

In Dryer's estimation, people with rigid consciousness must deal with

depression more than others.

Says the psychologist, "A strict person is simply expecting too much of himself, and, when he can't achieve what he feels he should, he blames himself. This goes for deeply religious people, too."

According to Dryer, there are three basic steps to take to overcome depression.

"First, I encourage students to sit down, by themselves, and take a look at what makes them feel depressed," states Dryer.

This type of self evaluation often leads to a need to discuss the problem, the second step in Dryer's therapy.

"A professional person, like a teacher or counselor, is the one who can best help you. Of course, a lot of people are afraid to talk with someone like that. I work at the diagnostic clinic and see people

every day get out of their cars and peer around to see if anyone is watching them go in there."

The final step in overcoming despondency is, according to the psychologist, getting involved.

"I tell a lot of students to go to a nursing home. Very few of them will turn someone away who wants to help out."

"Your self-contentment lies in what you can do for others. You need to take the emphasis off yourself," says Dryer.

Severe cases of depression though rare here, are dealt with immediately.

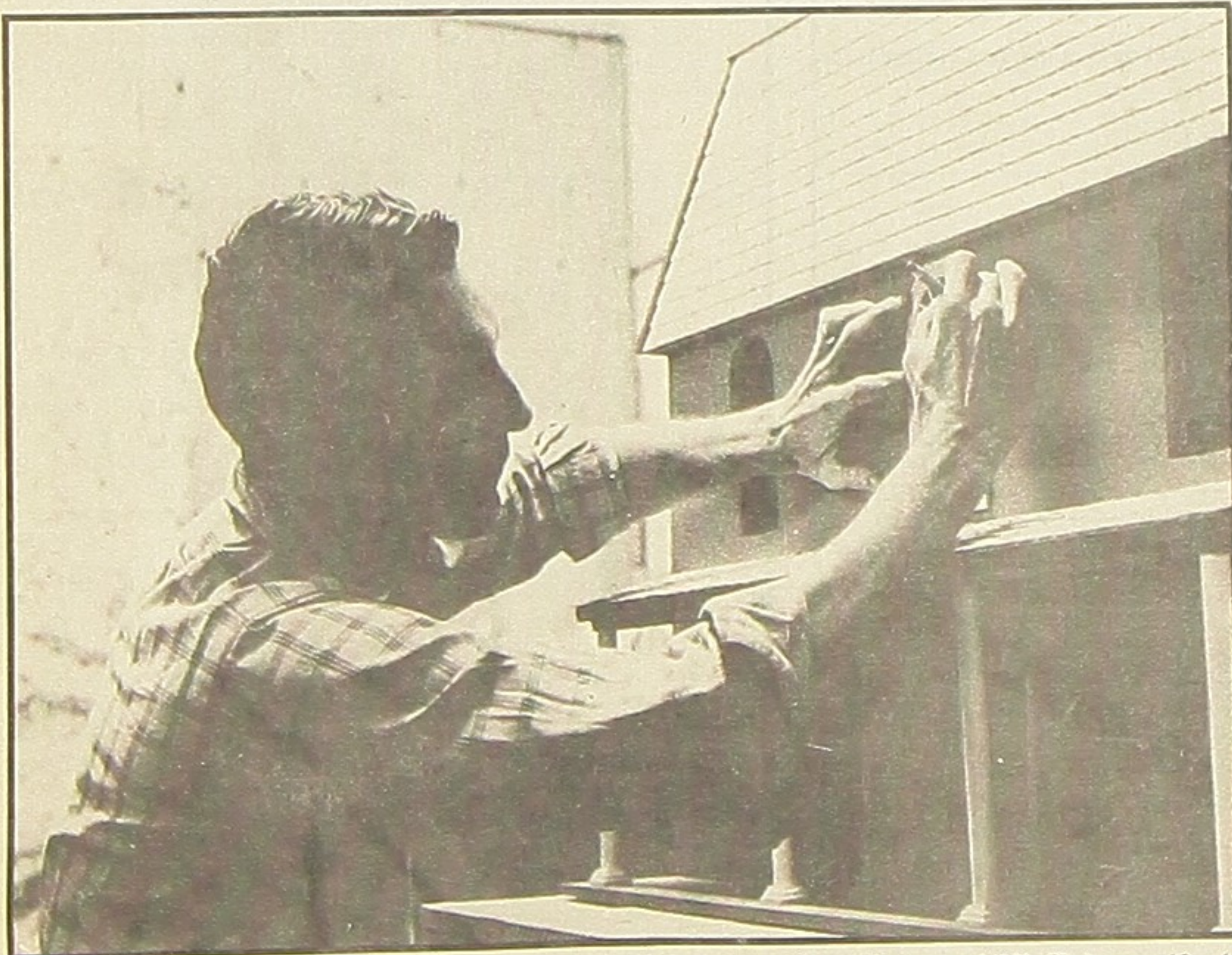
"It's a normal thing, something that can be helped. It's up to the person to help himself, first."

"I've never seen a case," declares Dryer, "where a depressed person was helped when they didn't want to be."

Registration due for NTE

Seniors that will graduate in May or July 1979 with a degree in Education should register for the National Teachers Examination before Jan. 17. Registration forms may be obtained from the Dean of Education Office in the Education-Psychology Building.

Playing with dolls can be profitable as well as fun, alumnus finds



Glen Kelly, owner of The Toymakers Shop, works on a doll house that will soon be some child's Christmas gift. According to Kelly, tiny pianos are popular this year with some selling for over \$200. Besides working in the shop himself, his wife De also takes part in the business. Kelly and his wife beside 21 other persons make up the Joplin Association of Miniaturists.

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Managing Editor

John Bacon, a 1978 graduate of Missouri Southern, plays with dolls. So does his wife Rose, a 1971 graduate.

But this is not your regular doll-playing. The Bacons are miniaturists. They make tiny furniture, clothes, and implements for doll houses scaled down to one inch/foot.

"I got started collecting dolls when I was just a girl. That progressed to making doll clothes, which led me to making miniature curtains, gum ball machines, you name it," said Mrs. Bacon.

THE BACONS BELONG to the Joplin Association of Miniaturists, a group of 21, according to Glen Kelly, president. They exchange ideas for making the tiny household goods used to furnish the houses that, according to Mrs. Bacon, "appeal to grown-ups as much if not more than children."

"People who come into my house always start asking me about my miniature collection. I have nieces who enjoy them, but adults like them, too."

Mrs. Bacon, who graduated with a bachelor of arts in sociology, said her hobby is relatively inexpensive, since she uses scraps of materials and buys things she can't make for as little as 59 cents.

I'M CONSTANTLY on the lookout for things that can be converted into miniature things.

"I make gum ball machines, scaled down, from tiny Christmas bulbs, all washed off. Curtains can be cut out from any old scrap of material, so there's no expense there. I can make a little rug out of scraps of yarn, so it doesn't add up to much," she said.

Bacon's specialty is spools of thread, hardly as big as a pea. He uses a lathe to cut the spool, and meticulously wraps thread around the stem. He also has made tiny candlesticks, but would like to branch out into furniture, a more time-consuming hobby.

GLEN KELLY, OWNER of The Toymakers Shop, has 13 different patterns he can make, from a Boston rocker that fits in your hand, to a baby grand piano. According to Kelly, tiny pianos are popular.

"I made one, sold it, made another, and sold it that day. I don't have 10 cents tied up in those in materials, yet they bring a nice price."

"One guy in our club can get over \$200 for a baby grand piano, but that's because he hand carves claw feet on the legs and is very detailed," said Kelly.

According to Kelly, the tedious carving and fitting is "not frustrating at all. I do it to relax."

KELLY'S WIFE De who works with him in the shop makes, among other things, porcelain dishes about the size of a fingernail. The couple started out with Barbie doll furniture and progressed to the miniature world.

"I was pregnant, and my baby was due in October. By November he hadn't been born yet, so a friend asked me to help her in a craft show with some doll clothes to pass the time."

"I did, and got some orders. I needed some stands to sit my Barbie Dolls on for future shows, and Glen made me some. Barbie furniture is much larger than the things we make for doll houses, but he got started in that, and here we are," she said.

"IT'S LIKE COLLECTING ANTIQUES. Once you get started, it's hard to stop. I'm going to start a 16-room Victorian mansion in January and sell that. We've really branched out," said Kelly.

The club is working on a miniature town, fashioned after the Dodge City of "Gunsmoke" fame. The Kellys have completed a general store, housed with inch-high sacks of potatoes, dishes, and canned goods.

"We don't know when we'll have it done," said Kelly, "but when it is, people will really be able to see what the miniature world is all about."

Rolla Stephens entered business 50 years ago

By STUART BORDERS
Chart Staff Writer

Buying and selling real estate has been the occupation of Rolla E. Stephens for over half a century. When he took over his father's business in 1925 he was the only full-time salesman for the company. Now his business boasts 14 full-time salespersons. The story of Rolla Stephens is a success story.

Stephens was born and raised in Joplin and graduated from Joplin High School in 1925 and received a football scholarship to Pennsylvania State University, where he majored in business administration and played tackle for the football team. The death of his father brought Stephens back to Joplin to take over the family business while only a sophomore in college.

"We had a business here and there was no one to handle it. I was pretty much of a kid at the time when I took over, and I had no previous experience as a realtor," said Stephens.

INEXPERIENCE WAS a problem for Stephens in his early days. Through hard work and patience Stephens made his mark in the real estate business although he was young and times were hard.

"The arithmetic of the deals in those days were entirely different than today. Inflation has changed everything. In my early years the average deal was three or four thousand dollars, and now the deals are closer to \$65,000 to \$70,000. The times just can't be compared," stated Stephens.

When Stephens started in the real estate business he set a goal for himself: to make \$100,000 before he was 30. But in 1929 the stock market crashed, the depression hit, and he ended up owing \$100,000,

when he was 30. Although not bankrupt, it took Stephens seven to eight years to erase the debt. By the time World War II came along Rolla Stephens began to emerge in the local real estate business.

"We have always expanded. This year was better than the last; which was better than the years before that. But the year we really emerged as one of the real estate leaders in Joplin was 1952," stated Stephens.

BESIDES THE EXPANDING of the business over the years Stephens noticed another major change in real estate: the advent of women into the business.

"Women took to real estate sales like ducks to water. In most firms today probably two-thirds of their sales force are housewives who are making this their profession," commented Stephens.

Real estate wasn't the only thing that changed since Stephens became a realtor. Joplin, and the surrounding area has changed also. Stephens remembers, "When I started selling real estate in 1925, Joplin was a different town. Joplin was mostly a mining community. Also there weren't the satellite communities around as there are now. Cars weren't so plentiful; we rode the streetcar a lot. And there wasn't much on the other side of Rangeline like there is now," said Stephens.

With the expansion of Joplin and the surrounding area came the need for more land, and Rolla Stephens was involved in that need.

"I sold the land to the Eastmoreland Plaza, and we developed the Eastmoreland addition during the early 1950's I wish I had bought everything along Rangeline, I had it in my hands but we sold it to other people," stated Stephens.

ALTHOUGH STEPHENS deals

mostly in the Joplin area he has done business in other areas.

"A lot of the area around Kimberly City we sold in an auction a few years ago. The Empire District owned many of the tracts of land we sold. We sold over 7,000 acres for over a million dollars, so we do venture out of the area occasionally," said Stephens.

One of the most important transactions Stephens handled was the selling of the land to the College in 1964.

"Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wallower owned the mansion and all the land. Mr. Wallower was very elderly and they moved to a place where he could get better medical attention," said Stephens.

Although business takes up most of his time Stephens is a member of many organizations and he has received many awards.

"I've been president of the Kiwanis, and president of the Real Estate Association of Missouri. But probably the thing I am most proud of is being a real estate commissioner for over 25 years," commented Stephens.

STEPHENS ALSO belongs to the National Association of Realtors, The Jesters, a humorous organization, and he was realtor of the year for Missouri one year.

Circus posters, toys and memorabilia decorate Stephens' office to show his love for the circus. Stephens has also travelled extensively through the continental United States, and to Canada and Mexico.

Stephens is still single.

Life has its good times and its bad times for Rolla Stephens. At age 73 he's seen it all. A man at this age is usually retired and is taking it easy. But not Stephens. He has worked at his business for over 50 years and probably will continue to do so for quite some time.



ROLLA STEPHENS

Carthage courthouse still carries memories of Belle Star, civil war

By Patti Jackson
Chart Staff Reporter

Legends of Belle Starr and the bitter reality of the Battle of Carthage may have faded from the minds of many Carthage citizens, but the memory still exists though the historical county courthouse located in the center of the Carthage square.

Emotions are aroused by the picturesque mural inside the courthouse entitled "Forged in Fire." This mural, painted by Lowell Davis, describes the story of Carthage.

Lowell's painting is a Bicentennial gift to the city of Carthage from Soroptimist International.

Collections of rifles used as far back as the 1820's surround the room. Parts of this collection include Harper's Ferry musket, 1863, US Army musket, 1822, double barreled percussion shotgun, Prussian Army musket and Werder rifle. A Philippine Dagor dated back to 1713 creates a haunting effect behind its protective glass.

A portrait of an old school house, a ragged officers top coat, an eagle and fringe of a banner for the Regimental Flag of the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry of the Spanish American War, display the past of Carthage. Antique canteens used during the Civil War send minds far away while a display of dried fern wreath used in the funeral of Ulysses S. Grant is framed in dusty copper paper stained with age.

Rocks from all parts of Missouri, prove to be another feature of the court house. Ruby jack, zinc ore, lead ore, marcasite crystals and barite crystals are just a few entries in this display.

The structure was completed in November or December of 1894 and dedicated on October 9, 1895. This

KODE-TV to feature police academy

Joplin TV-12, KODE-TV, will telecast a 30 minute documentary on the Regional Police Academy at 6:30 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 28.

Camera crews from Channel 12 spent two weeks at the academy, located on the Missouri Southern campus, which operates under contract for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the Missouri Council on Criminal Justice.

They filmed segments of the training which new police and sheriff's officers receive at the academy. The subject matter ranges from physical training and firearms to comments from instructors and students on philosophical questions.

writing is a part of the corner stone laying of the Court House. It was presented on August 1, 1894.

"As we have an abundance of brick, stone and lime and are near to the pines of Arkansas, building can be done here at a very low price. Carthage is noted for its beauty of location, fine residence, intelligence, and morality of its people."

In 1968 the Jasper County residents dedicated a star on the top of the court house, a symbol in the quest of world peace guidance and leader-

ship. The star is known as the "Guiding Star." The dedication ceremonies were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Charles Caldwell, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Carthage. Parts of the prayer were, "Our father, let the light of this star shine forth as the morning to light the path of all who seek thee. Be with every traveler of the highway of men. Be with every maker of peace and be with all who truly seek the way of love. As in the long ago may men who come near our city, or dwell in the midst find answers to the deep

longing of the soul for peace, understanding, forgiveness and salvation."

The Jasper County Courthouse sits on solid rock and is built of white marble from Carthage quarries. The first Carthage Court House was built in 1842 at the cost of \$398.50.

Warren Woodard and Thomas Buckber, justices of the peace, and Annie W. Baxter, clerk of the county court, voted in favor of an indebtedness of \$70,000 for the purpose of building a courthouse at Carthage, after notice that they would

examine, compare the returns of the special election in Jasper County on May 9, 1893.

Carthage is more than a lost historical legend to many of her

citizens. The structure of the Carthage Court House stands as a solid symbol of justice and the permanence of man's residence in Jasper County.

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

FALL SEMESTER, 1978-1979

Dec. 18, 19, and 20

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination with twenty minutes between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he/she has four examinations in one day, he/she should contact the Vice President for Academic Affairs for permission to shift one examination.

The starting time of an off-hour class will determine the hour the exam will be given.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1978

Classes meeting on T, TH between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 11:00 and 12:00 noon	12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on T, TH, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 2:00 and 3:00	4:00-5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1978

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on T, TH between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on T, TH between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on T, TH between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00-5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1978

Classes meeting on T, TH between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 10:00 and 11:00	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on T, TH between 11:00 and 12:00 noon	12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/T, TH between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00-5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Monday evening classes and Monday-Wednesday classes	Monday, Dec. 18
Tuesday evening classes	Tuesday, Dec. 19
Wednesday evening classes	Wednesday, Dec. 20
Thursday evening classes and Tuesday-Thursday classes	Thursday, Dec. 21
Saturday classes	Saturday, Dec. 23

With the exception of Saturday, the College Bookstore will be open from 6-8:30 p.m. on the above dates for evening division students ONLY. Each student must clear with the Bookstore and the Library before grades will be issued. Students who do not clear with the Bookstore and the Library will not be allowed to register for the next semester.

ZALES

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Santa, the best gift is a very personal one: Zales personalized signet rings!

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- b. His, 10 karat gold, \$110
- c. His, 1 diamond, 14 karat gold, \$295

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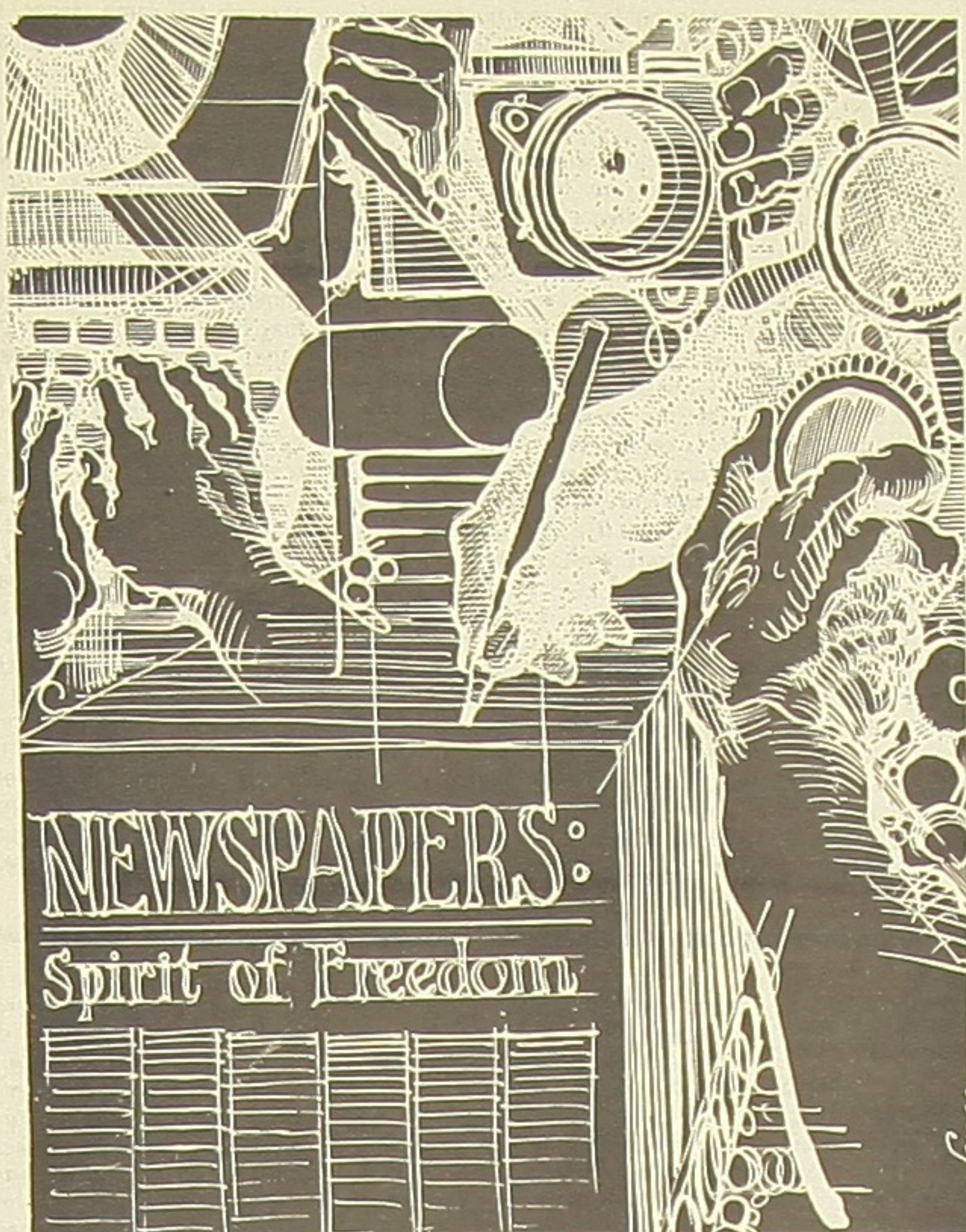


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ZALES

The Diamond Store

Illustrations enlarged



Letter writer chastises Allman

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter in regards to the recent 'review' (if such trash can be called a review) of the movie "The Wild Geese". Once again, Jim Allman has subjected Chart readers to a deluge of trash and ignorance which I can no longer ignore.

I have a few comments and articles of information for Allman that I sincerely hope will be received and mulled over in his alcoholic mind before his next column comes out in the Chart.

First, I was most interested in the statement that Allman knows a real mercenary. Unless this so-called "real McCoy" happens to be contracted to the CIA, I'm sure they would be interested in talking with him. The CIA, you see, takes a dim view of US citizens serving in the armed services of other nations; it has been known to revoke the citizenship and order the deportation of Americans convicted of this. (Unless, of course, the Americans were CIA contractees, such as the Americans in Angola and Nicaragua, and the CIA itself was involved.) So knowing this, I somehow question that a real mercenary would tell someone like Jim Allman about his profession.

My next points are Allman's criticism of the story and the technical aspects of the movie. The story itself had a true precedent. In 1968, during the hectic days of the Congo revolutions, an unmarked Dakota airplane, carrying wounded mercenaries, landed at Karibe (Rhodesia) airfield in the middle of the night. The whole incident was quickly hushed up by Rhodesian officials, but the plane is believed to have been also carrying the fleeing Katangese leader Moise Tshombe.

The author of the book, Daniel Carney, is a Rhodesian rancher and

member of the Rhodesian Security Forces. Obviously, he should be familiar with the histories and specifics of the African situation, the politics, tactics, and methods of all factions.

The technical advisor for the movie was none other than Col. Mike "Mad Mike" Hoare, of the 5 Commando (affectionately known as "The Wild Geese"), recently of the Congo and other hot-spots in Africa. In the mid 1960's, with CIA backing and finances, Col. Hoare's 5 Commando led a successful campaign in the old Congo Republic. Needless to say, Col. Hoare's advice assured that all technical aspects, from op orders to uniforms to tactics to weapons, were highly accurate and realistic.

Allman also faults the personification and characterizations of the characters in the movie. Richard Burton (playing Col. Faulkner, the mercenary commander) turned in a superlative performance. At this stage in his career, Burton can usually be expected to just take the money and walk through the role; instead, Burton brings the role to life. Both Burton and Col. Hoare claim that a resemblance between Col. Faulkner and Col. Hoare is incidental. Incidental or not, Faulkner is Hoare; Burton even looks like him.

Hardy Krueger, playing South African Peter Coetzee, one of the mercenary officers, should be expected to know how the white African thinks and behaves; Krueger emigrated to Africa some years ago, and presently lives on a farm on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro.

One of the other actors, although with only a minor role, also had some assistance with the technical advice: Ian Yule served with Col. Hoare's 5 Commando in the Congo!

I think the movie was excellent, well written, well advised, and well

cast. The photography was excellent; the whole damn movie was excellent! Allman has once again proved himself. If Allman hates a movie, then you can expect it to be great.

Sincerely,
Richard Mark Crampton
Senior, Criminal Justice Administration

Steve Rabe looks to solar energy

By DAVID WRIGHT

With the concern toward possible energy problems, many people are looking toward solar energy as a partial solution for our energy needs. One such person is Steve Rabe who has worked on four solar homes and consulted on several others in the Joplin area.

Though in college Rabe's major was emergency medicine he also took courses in thermal dynamics. About four years ago Rabe began experimenting with metal conductors. He has since attended various seminars on solar energy.

One of the homes Rabe worked on is owned by Ira and Jean Perkins of Carl Junction. The Perkins' home was designed by the 1977 winner of the Solar Design of the Year, James Lambeth.

The Perkins' home utilizes what is known as a passive system, which unlike an active system relies mainly on the form, materials, and orientation of the building to provide its own energy collection, storage and distribution. An active system on the other hand relies on the mechanical services of pumps, fans and blowers to transport collected energy from outside the building to within.

The Perkins' home faces south and is similar to a funnel in shape as the height of the building decreases as it stretches northward. On the south side of the home are large windows which allow the sun's warmth to strike the inner wall and floor surface. Both the walls and floors are made of concrete, with those areas near the windows having been painted with a black epoxy, which aids in the absorption of heat. These areas collect, store and distribute the heat.

A LARGE OVERHANG on the south side of the house prevents the summer sun from striking these collectors, but during the winter months, due to the sun's change in angle they provide a perfect target.

Supplementing this heat is an energy efficient fireplace. Though in the original Lambeth design the back wall of the fireplace was exposed to

dent, Patti Bosley; vice president, Susan Thieman; secretary, Janet Hignite; treasurer, Cathy Deckert; historian, Kris Forister.

President Bosley says, "Through our community programs we hope to make the public more aware of dental health." She added, "We plan to set up an oral health care program in the College Union in the future."

Press freedom precious heritage not to be lightly regarded today

By CHAD STEBBINS
Chart Staff Reporter

Freedom of the press has been a topic of controversy for a long time. The idea of a free press became a part of the struggle of the American colonies for their independence. Newspapers freely attacked the British government, and public opinion supported them against British attempts at suppression.

Beginning with Virginia in 1776, state after state wrote the idea of a free press into its constitution. Today, all state constitutions have a provision guaranteeing freedom of the press. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution states that: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom . . . of the press . . ."

Journalists argue that the government does interfere with the freedom of the press. But every nation does place some restraints on that freedom. Courts can issue orders to restrict the printing of certain publications. They may also give violators of the libel law criminal sentences. Censorship provides another way the government can watch the press. Certain printed material can either be suppressed or banned. The press must make every effort to overthrow these governmental restrictions.

JOHN OAKES, former Editorial Page Editor of the New York Times says, "The press certainly has an obligation to fight every attempt by executive, legislative, or judiciary to prevent it from scrutinizing these three branches of government and all three branches attempt it from time to time . . ."

Radio and television are subject to a certain restriction from which the press is free. Since the number of available channels is limited, the Federal Communications Commis-

sion regulates the use of them. Thus far, the printed press has fought off challenges to its freedom. The future of press freedom in the United States depends on the people.

"Once the American public loses faith in the press as an institution of prime importance to the democratic process, the most fundamental protection of the press—far greater than that embodied in the First Amendment—will have been lost," says Oakes. "There are ominous symptoms today that the press is in danger of losing that public confidence."

THE PRESS DOES a lot for the public. Marquis Childs, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author, says: "In another area, too, the press has an obligation to educate the public not only in self-interest, but for the general good of the nation."

The press brings information into the national spotlight on certain subjects that the government would prefer to keep secret. In the case of Watergate, the press won a major victory because its contention that something was amiss in the White House turned out to be true.

Floyd Abrams, who has represented the New York Times and other newspapers and broadcasters in legal cases concerning the First Amendment, says: "In the name of privacy, we risk having officials—not editors—tell us what is newsworthy, and how journalists should gather news. The effect would be to deprive the public of needed information."

IT IS EASY for most Americans to accept the fact that some information should be withheld from the public in the interests of national security. Withholding military secrets in wartime by the government is generally accepted by the people. But one question arises, however: Do the political leaders in a democracy have

the right to make decisions without explaining to the people why they make them?

If we assume that the basis of a democracy is the right of the people to determine, by a majority vote, the policies under which they are governed, certain requirements must be met. The voters must have a way to gather facts, to communicate with each other, and to hear all views and opinions. The major means of communication is the press. The liberties of the press cannot be curtailed without curtailing the liberties of the people.

Gerald Johnson, noted journalist and historian, says: "The newspaper is a public utility in that a man cannot function effectively as a citizen of a democracy without accurate information."

MOST NEWSPAPER investigative stories begin with tips from anonymous sources who will talk only if they are assured that their names will be held confidential. Without such sources, it would be difficult to report anything about the government other than the official version of events. In the shield law cases, the Supreme Court ruled that journalists could not refuse to disclose their sources of information. The press protested in vain that this would dry up sources of information and deprive the public of important information.

According to Governor Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania: "Reporters, editors, and publishers in our American democracy are the guardians of the public's trust . . . they're responsive only to the public and not to the propaganda needs of the holders of power."

The government employs several practices to fight the press. These include: the use of false press credentials by government investigators, serving journalists with grand-jury subpoenas to force them to reveal confidential sources of information, antitrust suits against merged newspapers, and threatening to drastically raise postal rates for newspapers and magazines.

FREE PEOPLE and a free land cannot exist if governmental affairs are kept secret. The press is the public's only way of finding out what the government is doing. To take away the freedom of the press is to take away the freedom of a nation.

The major question facing the press today is: Can a free press survive in a society that tends increasingly to regulate all forms of human activity? The ultimate answer lies in the direction in which U.S. society is moving. If it ceases to be a free society, there will be no free press.

Johnson says, "It is the people who must protect both the press and the Constitution. No nation ever had a free press except one that demanded a free press."

American democracy will continue to grow stronger and better if the press is allowed to continue printing the truth. A free press will be most effective in achieving the aim announced in the preamble to the Constitution: "To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Dental Health their goal

By ROB REESER
Chart Staff Writer

A television commercial on dental health, shows a man driving his car through a town heavily concentrating its billboard advertising on tooth care. As he reads the billboard his vision of the ad is impaired by traffic just after he reads "teeth are meant". At a near point of discouragement, he finally gets the opportunity to discover the final words, "to last a lifetime". Even though our community does not heavily advertise the need for good dental health care, one of Southern's organizations is directly involved with the matter.

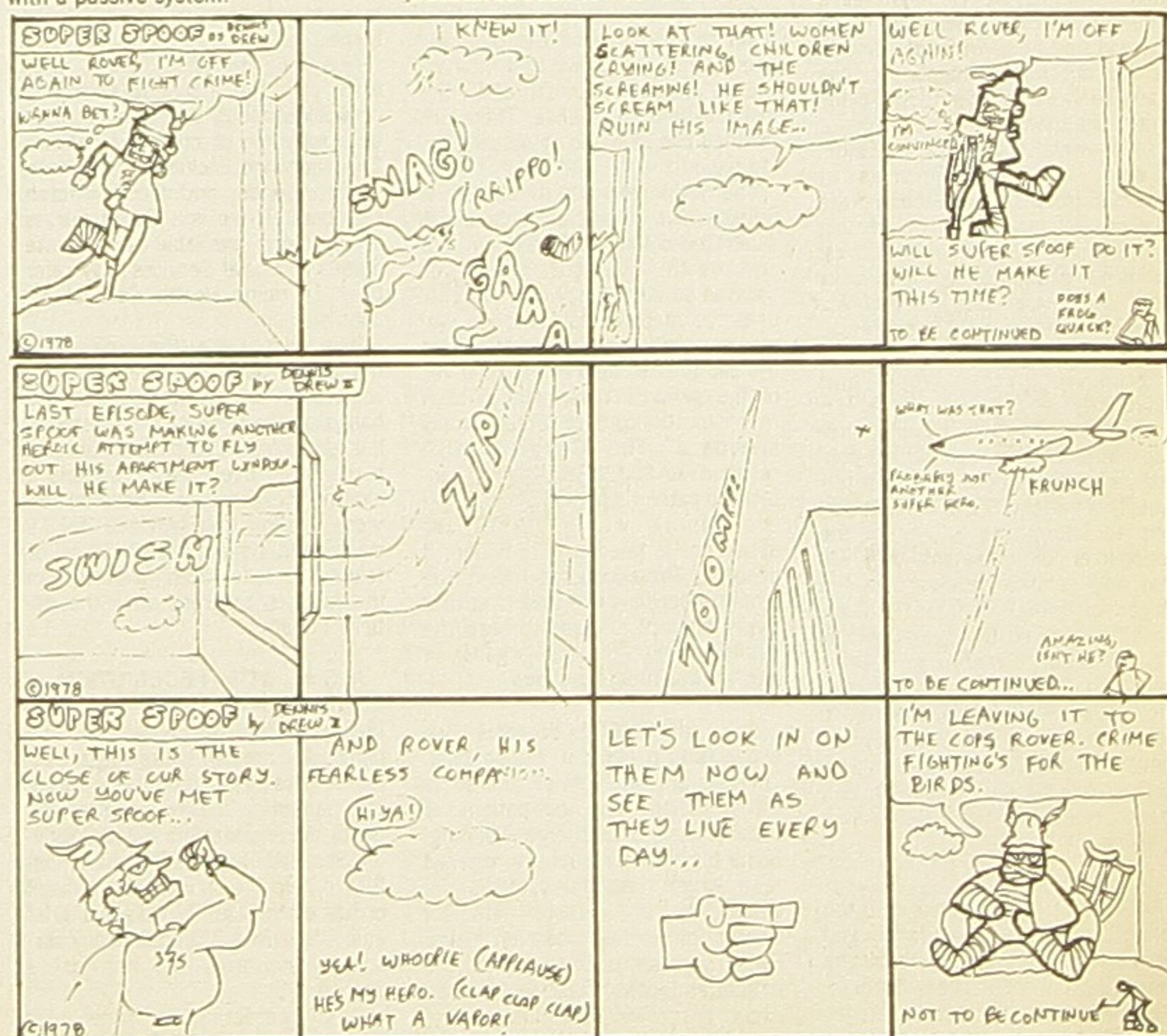
The Junior Chapter of Dental Hygienists of Missouri Southern is probably one of the least known campus organizations because it is located on the most isolated part of the campus. The purpose of the group is to promote dental health in the community. To become a member a student must be admitted into the dental program and pay a \$9.00 fee. The organization is af-

iliated with the American Dental Hygienists Association headquartered in Chicago.

Organizational activities are not limited to the Southern campus. The organization started a program involving two area nursing homes, training nurses assistants in the practice of brushing and flossing their patient's teeth. They are also taught procedures for identifying dentures. The student hygienists will be participating with area dental care advocates in sponsoring a children's dental health week, Feb. 4-10. This activity will be highlighted by a fair at the Northpark Mall. The prize awards will be such health items as fresh fruits and toothbrushes.

Among other functions the student hygienists participate in is a state meeting to be held in Kansas City in May. In late February, videotapes will be made for St. John's hospital concerning dental health care. The group also participates in nation wide meetings at student discounts.

The list of officers is as follows: Sponsor, Mary Lou Zarembo; presi-



CANCER: Walk a Mile in My Shoes

By MARY LOU GLAUBER
Chart Staff Writer

The old saying—out of the mouths of babes—implies that children often speak the truth. They see things more clearly and express their ideas openly. Larianne Stanciu, age 13, is dying of leukemia; she lives at home with her parents. She writes:

If I had one thing I could pass on as advice, it would be: Don't hide yourself or the fact that you have an illness; you have had a little bit taken away from you, but you are still a person. If others can't deal with your honesty, then it's their problem.

She is referring to her friends and her family. She is pleading for honesty and courage on their part. We can learn lessons in courage from patients like Lari, whether child or adult.

These people need our honesty and openness in dealing with their problems. Almost one out of five deaths in America yearly can be attributed to cancer. Few of us will go through life without being touched in

some way by it. We may lose a parent, a child, a close friend, or have it ourselves. Unwelcome as the thought may be to some, we could come to know well the term *terminal*—ly ill.

Terminal—it even has a bad sound to it; somehow we can't bring ourselves to say it. The medical profession avoids the word whenever possible. This is changing, however, due to the death awareness movement now underway in America. As recently as 10 years ago, a terminal patient was treated in most hospitals as merely a body. His physical needs were met as well as could be, but little thought was given to the patient's mental state.

CAN YOU IMAGINE the heart-rending agony most patients went through? In many cases, doctors did not (and even today do not) advise their patients on the seriousness of their illness, supposedly in their humane interests. Many died in an impersonal hospital without the opportunity to discuss things openly with their family and friends. Today we know that very few people do not know when they are seriously ill, especially if they are suffering in a

slow and painful way. Actually, the charade of not telling the patient protects the doctor and the family more than the ill person. This does not mean we should tell a patient he is dying. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross writes:

No patient should be told he is dying. I do not encourage people to force patients to face their own death when they are not ready for it. Patients should be told that they are seriously ill. When they are ready to bring up the issue of death and dying, we should answer them, we should listen to them, and we should hear the questions, but you do not go around telling patients they are dying and depriving them of a glimpse of hope that they may need in order to live until they die. [From Questions and Answers on Death and Dying]

The research of Kubler-Ross has led the terminally ill to identify their own needs and fears. Through them, we are learning to meet their needs and ease their terrifying sense of isolation. We now know that a patient goes through five stages of dying. Each person experiences these at his own pace and should be allowed as

much time as he needs in each stage. Relatives and close friends go through the same stages, usually a step behind the patient himself. They must try to meet the needs of the patient in each stage.

THE FIRST STAGE is denial. Usually the first reaction is: "it's not happening to me; there must be some mistake." This stage is like a safety valve that prevents the patient from coming totally apart at the seams; he may deny the facts to keep himself sane. During this time period, he gradually becomes aware of the reality of death. There are those who never leave this stage; that is the only way they can cope.

From the denial stage, the patient passes into the anger stage. Here it is especially important to try to place yourself in the patient's position, to better understand him. He may strike out at anything and everything near him, especially those closest to him. You know it is unfair when a mother with young children to raise is dying. Doesn't she have the right to rage and anger? Try to remember that the anger is not personally aimed at you; it is often displaced. Let the patient know he has your love

BY MARY LOU GLAUBER
Chart Staff Writer

Yet another movement is underway in America and other countries today. In our turbulent times this new movement provides an opportunity for pause and deep thought for some. To others it is an unwelcome intrusion into private areas; yet, no one can deny it is necessary. It is called a "death-awareness" movement. What is it like to die?

For years death has been a taboo subject, one to be avoided at all costs. Our sophisticated society, so advanced in technology cringed like naughty children if the subject arose. Contact with death reminds us too closely of our own mortality. Some feel that such contact brings their own death even closer. Therefore, we avoid the mention of it to save ourselves trauma.

In dealing with death we are also faced with the problem of language. Our words describe what is within the realm of the experience of our human senses. In death we are dealing with what is beyond our conscious experience. Therein lies the mystery.

Times are changing, however. During the past decade death has come "out of the closet". Gradually

it has become acceptable and even fashionable to discuss and delve into the subject. We have a new academic specialty THANATOLOGY which investigates the social and psychological dimensions of death, dying and bereavement in schools and hospitals around the country.

The increasing openness of the subject can be attributed in large part to the efforts of one woman, Swiss-born psychiatrist Elisabeth Kubler-Ross one of the foremost authorities on death. Her book *On Death and Dying* has been a best seller. She has taught us to look at death through the eyes of the dying, mostly terminally ill patients. Her pioneer research has led to more humane treatment of the dying, helping to meet their needs as well as those of the surviving relatives and friends.

One of the most terrifying things about death is the fear of the unknown. Through the efforts of Kubler-Ross and others the curtain of mystery surrounding death is being lifted. We now catch glimpses of what it is like to die and what lies beyond.

In our scientific age the idea of life after death has been pushed aside and dismissed by scientists. Death is regarded by some as the annihilation of consciousness or conscious ex-

perience, the final state. Other people believe, in accordance with ancient beliefs, that death is merely the passing of the "spirit", "soul", "mind", etc., into another world or realm. Polls show that 70 percent of Americans believe that there is life after death even in the light of scientific skepticism. (Newsweek, May 1, 1978)

In the last few years, numerous studies have been done with people who have come close to death. The public has shown their interest in these experiences. Raymond A. Moody's book *Life After Life—The Investigation of a Phenomenon Survival of Bodily Death* deals with reports of 150 cases of patients who were in three categories, according to Dr. Moody:

(1) *The experiences of persons who were resuscitated after having been thought, adjudged or pronounced clinically dead by their doctors.*

(2) *The experiences of persons who, in the course of accidents or severe injury or illness, came very close to physical death.*

(3) *The experiences of persons who, as they died, told them to other people who were present. Later, these other people reported the con-*

tent of the death experience to me. (Saturday Evening Post, May/June 1977)

The major part of his research deals with the first two types, 50 persons interviewed in great detail. These patients experienced many common elements as they "died". As the attempts to revive their bodies continued, many felt a floating sensation of drifting up and away from their bodies. At the moment of greatest physical distress many heard themselves pronounced dead by the doctor. They became spectators of the events going on; accident victims watched the efforts of people to rescue them, observing their battered and bleeding bodies with detachment and no pain. Cardiac arrest patients observed the efforts of doctors to revive them.

As they watched the scene below, many heard a loud ringing or buzzing noise accompanied by a sensation of rapid movement through a long dark tunnel. They felt detached from or outside of their bodies; they were in an altered spiritual body.

In this new state, the patient encountered the spirits of dead friends or relatives who guided him into a presence of bright light and great warmth, comfort and peace. Many of those who "died" experienced a

great reluctance to leave this feeling of love and return to life. A panorama of their life's events flashed before them.

At some point the patient encounters a limit or border of some kind. It is indicated to him if he crosses over the border he cannot return. Sometimes the spirit, such as his dead mother, will tell him it is not time for his death. He must return to life in spite of his reluctance to leave this feeling of joy. He may have left things undone. He may have school to finish or children to raise.

According to Moody, each person in his cases experienced several of these events or elements. None experienced all of them, but each experienced more than one. When they returned, their lives had more meaning and renewed vigor. Moody stresses he is not trying to prove the existence of life after death, merely reporting his findings.

Support for Dr. Moody's findings comes from Elisabeth Kubler-Ross who writes in the forward to *Life After Life*:

"It is research like Dr. Moody presents in his book that will enlighten many and will confirm what we have been taught for two

thousands years—that there is life after death. Though he does not claim to have studied death itself, it is evident from his findings that the dying patient continues to have a conscious awareness of his environment after being pronounced clinically dead. This very much coincides with my own research, which has used the accounts of patients who have died and made a comeback, totally against our expectations and often to the surprise of some highly sophisticated, well-known and certainly accomplished physicians.

All of these patients have experienced a floating out of their physical bodies, associated with a great sense of peace and wholeness. Most were aware of another person who helped them in their transition to another plane of existence. Most were greeted by loved ones who had died before, or by a religious figure which was significant in their life and which coincided, naturally, with their own religious beliefs. It is enlightening to Dr. Moody's book at the time when I am ready to put my own research findings on paper."

Other studies support such findings. Dr. Michael B. Sabom, a cardiologist who teaches at the Universi-

Friends and relatives of dying may feel helpless; but Joplin hospitals offer help to learn to cope

By MARY LOU GLAUBER

Many of us are concerned with the dying in one way or another; a member of our family, a close friend or a member of our church may be terminally ill. We often feel helpless when faced with the facts of death and dying of a cancer patient, whoever he may be. We might feel a little more secure if we could reach out and find help. Perhaps some of us are not aware that Joplin has many services to offer to the dying and to their families.

In an interview with Evelyn Ewing, director of Social Services at Freeman Hospital, we discussed the role of her department in meeting the needs of the terminally ill. Mrs. Ewing has a master's degree in social work; she is assisted by a staff of two, one with a master's in social work, the other with an undergraduate degree in social work and psychology.

According to Mrs. Ewing, her department makes over 1,000 contacts a month. In the case of a terminally ill patient, Social Services will help to inform the patient of the seriousness of his illness; they will also help him to be aware of the stages of dying. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross has defined the five stages as Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, and Acceptance. At Freeman they use the Kubler-Ross theories to help patients deal with their own dying. Mrs. Ewing stresses that they try to teach the patient to help himself, to recognize his own needs whenever possible.

NOT ONLY do they work with the patient, but also with his family and friends to help them be aware of the stages the patient is going through. They become familiar with the stages and realize that they (the family) are

going through them too. Social Services works closely with the chaplain at Freeman who offers spiritual counseling. Often their role may be to help the family arrive at the stage the patient has already reached, such as acceptance of the inevitability of death. The family usually is a stage or two behind the patient.

Freeman also offers in-service training to its medical staff to help them to better serve the patients' needs. They are shown how their attitudes and approach can effect the dying patient's response. There are planned programs on counseling dying patients.

The cooperation between Social Services and other staff members is illustrated clearly at Freeman in life and death situations. Whenever there is an emergency call, not only does the medical staff respond, someone from Social Services answers the call to offer help to the relatives of the patient. They help to calm them or to contact other family members. The Chaplain also responds or Social Services will contact the patient's personal minister if the family wants. Whatever assistance is needed is provided; if possible. These services relieve the family of burdens in a time of stress. Every attempt is made to keep the family informed of what is going on and answer their questions.

ALL OF THESE services are available to patients in the hospital. There is another service offered to every patient and out-patient at Freeman called Discharge Planning. Some terminal patients are referred to a larger hospital such as the University of Missouri Medical Center for further treatment. Mrs. Ewing and her staff will advise the patient as to what treatment he can expect to receive there. If necessary, they have information available on

housing for their relatives. This is another example of their efforts to ease the stress on the family.

Many terminal patients reach the point when it is no longer feasible or necessary to remain in the hospital. Discharge Planning helps to determine which level of care the patient will need once he leaves the hospital; some may need a nursing home or some may choose, or be able, to go home.

According to Mrs. Ewing, they work with the individual's helping network of family and friends to set up a schedule of aid to the patient. This network includes neighbors, family, friends, and fellow Church members. There is a list of nurses and sitters available to private homes or Social Services may refer them to Home Health Care at St. John's.

It is evident that the program of the Social Services at Freeman is comprehensive. In the five and one half years the program has existed, it has grown from 100 patient contacts a month to over 1,000 contacts a month. These include in-hospital services, follow-up services for a discharged patient, home visits or telephone calls, even follow-ups of the family's progress after the patient's death.

ALONG WITH RECOGNITION of the needs of the patient has come the recognition of the needs of the family. At Freeman today they are attempting to meet these needs during the patient's illness and after his death. An organization called Surviving Spouses meets at Freeman monthly to help the spouse help himself or herself through the stages of grief and adjustment. It is open to any person in the area who has lost a spouse.

It is reassuring to know that dedicated people like Evelyn Ewing

and others at Freeman Hospital are around; they care about people and are helping to alleviate the fear of the unknown, the trauma and stress of death and dying.

These services help a large number of people in the four-state area. According to Mrs. Ewing: "There are a very large number of resources available in this area to patients or individuals in need. Medical equipment is available from some churches, the VFW, the Red Cross in some cities. The American Cancer Society offers services."

People concerned with the dying should be aware of the resources available to them in their community. It makes the burden a little easier to bear if they know that help is close at hand, whether it be physical, financial, or someone willing to listen to their problems and answer questions.

ANOTHER AREA OF HELP is available at St. John's Medical Center in Joplin. In an interview with Dr. Wes Whatcott, director of Family Services at St. John's, we discussed the efforts of St. John's in making to assist terminal patients and their families. Whatcott has a doctorate in social work; he is assisted by a staff of four. According to Dr. Whatcott his department tries to cover all aspects involved in getting ready to die; he is called in when the attending physician or the patient or his family requests his services.

Dr. Whatcott has been at St. John's for three years; during that time he has seen a growing awareness of and openness toward death and dying. His department offers in-hospital counseling to patients on the various stages of death. He views his job as that of a teaching agency. In some cases, his department tries to help the family to be aware of the stage of dying that the

patient is in; sometimes the family is lagging behind and must catch up with the patient. In addition to psychological help, they also offer practical advice such as funeral planning. At St. John's spiritual care is administered by nuns and ministers as a part of family services.

St. John's also offers in-service training for its staff on treatment of death and dying. Part of this training consists of Kubler-Ross discussing death and dying.

WHEN A PATIENT is to be released from the hospital, he may be referred to the Home Health Agency at St. John's. Mrs. Kathy Schurman is the coordinator and director of Home Health Nursing. According to Mrs. Schurman, who has been at St. John's five and one half years, the purpose of Home Health is to eliminate needless prolonged hospitalization. In the case of terminal patients, Home Health recognizes the need of patients to be with their families who can give them the love and security they may not receive in an institution.

Home Health is certified by the government; it deals with Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance patients from all over the four-state area. Because they are a government agency, they must meet certain standards and are audited regularly. They also have limits on their services. To qualify for the services, the patient must require physical therapy, speech therapy or skilled nursing on an intermittent basis as requested by his physician. Skilled nursing is the most prevalent need of terminal patients.

Home Health will go into the patient's home and perform the necessary medical services needed. They also help the family to learn to cope with the patient's personal needs; in some cases, the family can

learn to be of assistance in giving shots or performing other comfort measures. Home Health offers a back-up to the family who is caring for a terminal patient at home. They offer medical knowledge and reassurance to the patient and his family on a personal basis. Since Medicare and Medicaid patients are subject to time limits in their hospital stays, Home Health offers a means for terminal patients to remain at home as long as possible in the presence of their loved ones and friends.

It should be a comfort to us to know that we live in a community that cares for its terminally ill in a humane manner. The variety of services offered by the hospitals and other organizations in this area is impressive. Whether they are being helped by a large medical staff or on a one to one basis, it is obvious that some of the dying are receiving the care and love that they need. We as individuals can lend a helping hand through volunteer work or just by being there in a family or friend's time of need. Death and Dying are never easy to accept, but the pain and heartache can be eased through the efforts of compassionate people.

and respect, even when there is irrational anger which needs to be expressed.

Bargaining is the third stage of development. Here the patient bargains for more time to meet his needs. He may promise to reform his life if he is cured. In this stage he may want to finish whatever needs to be finished and straighten out his problems.

AFTER HE BARGAINS, he may finally admit that he is seriously ill and fade into the stage of depression. Here he mourns and then loses interest in the outside world. He becomes less concerned with people and his affairs, cuts himself off from most people and begins his preparatory grieving period.

If he is allowed to grieve, if his life is not artificially prolonged and if his family has learned to let go he will be able to die with peace and in a state of acceptance, according to Kubler-Ross.

Acceptance is the final stage. Acceptance brings a feeling of dignity and peace as opposed to resignation

which causes feelings of bitterness, futility, uselessness, and a lack of peace. Often the patient reaches the stage of acceptance before his family does. They want to hang on and not let go of him; they must reach the same stage as the patient and thus make it easier for them.

Through all these stages, the role of the family is difficult. The dying need your love and support, your availability to answer their questions. It is natural to feel a sense of helplessness when confronted with a seriously ill person. The most important thing you can offer is your presence and the knowledge that they can communicate their needs to you and hopefully you can meet them.

NO ONE PRETENDS it is easy to discuss death on a personal level, but the needs of the patient should be of primary concern. Let them know you are ready to listen when they are ready to talk. They will bring up the subjects they need to discuss if you leave the channels open. They need physical, spiritual, and emotional comfort to the greatest point possible. Sometimes just a simple statement as: *It's hard to take, isn't*

it? is enough to open the door to a patient's talking about his problems.

Learning to live with dying is a hard lesson; it is emotionally and physically exhausting. Fortunately there is help available. In the Joplin area you can contact the American Cancer Society. Larger cities offer hot lines and organized groups of the terminally ill for mutual support and aid.

The humanizing of treatment of the dying has led to the growth of the "hospice" approach to the care of the terminally ill. According to the hospice concept, the primary needs of the dying are relief from pain and closer contact with loved ones. They also need to end the sense of isolation that comes with the institutionalized way of dying.

The hospice recalls the medieval concept of the good death where you ended your life surrounded by family, and friends forgave grievances, and were in turn forgiven. There is no such ritual in a hospital, nothing to make dying a positive experience. [Newsweek, May 1, 1978]

There are now organized hospice societies in 33 states; \$2.5 million in

federal money has been spent on different hospice programs. Hospice care can be given within the home, within a hospital in a special ward, or in a separate facility. The aim within any hospice is to permit the patient to live as normal a life as possible. Chronic pain is controlled through the administration of drugs; yet they avoid undue sedation trying to keep the patient as alert as possible.

DOCTORS, NURSES, social workers and lay volunteers combine their efforts to help the patients and their families medically and psychologically. From available research, it is estimated that 80 percent of terminal patients want to die at home, and 80 percent of their families don't want them to because they are afraid of taking care of them alone.

Of course, each case must be treated individually, but the needs of the 80 percent who do wish to die at home must be considered. Families should be aware that there are supports available to them—such as home visits by their doctor, nurses, and other workers. St. John's Medical Center and Freeman Hospital in Joplin both offer pro-

grams to help the families and their patients.

Personally caring for a dying relative can provide the opportunity to settle relationships, and often results in warm memories for those involved. The patient knows that he is loved, accepted, and well cared for; thus his fears are relieved. He no longer feels alone; he has the time and opportunity to say everything he wants. He also knows he will meet death with as much dignity as possible.

CHILDREN WHO ARE terminally ill have a special need to die at home. Care of these children requires special parents.

Dying at home has the added advantage of avoiding the horrendous medical costs involved in an extended medical stay. The patient often worries about the financial burden he is placing on his family.

For 494 at-home patients served by the New Haven Hospice, the average total cost of service to a patient for the last three months of illness was only \$750—less than the cost of a typical week in a hospital. [Newsweek, May 1, 1978]

The important thing to realize is that each person is different and has personal needs and wishes. As a concerned loved one or friend, you must try to meet these needs. The patient needs to be involved with his family to feel as much a part of affairs as possible. He needs to feel useful as long as he can. Try to recognize the stages he is going through and help.

Don't rush him. Some may never get beyond one stage or another. That is their prerogative. They must keep a sense of hope. Their hopes may revolve around life after they have gone. They hope their loved ones are strong enough to handle their death. If they see you caring for them, helping and, most of all, listening, they will be comforted in the thought that you are strong.

It may not be easy. But reach out your hand and walk a mile in their shoes. They need you.



ty of Florida at Gainesville and Sarah Kreutziger, a psychiatric social worker and instructor at the school were skeptical of Moody's stories until they undertook their own study. They interviewed 50 persons who suffered near fatal crises. In many cases the patients said their spirits floated upward and they watched as doctors treated their bodies. Upon their return, they no longer feared death and strove to lead more meaningful lives. Their experiences were peaceful, happy and restful. Many regretted or were disappointed in having to return to life from a place of beauty and joy. Dr. Sabom says:

"I am a very conservative person. My medical training led away from hearsay to hard medical facts. . . We wanted to see whether these things actually happened; we wanted to prove it for ourselves. Now we are convinced undoubtedly that these things are real. I have looked extensively in medical literature for an explanation; there is no answer to what we found or to what Moody found. It very well may represent a glimpse of the after-life; at least that's the explanation that people (who have experienced it) give me.

"I cannot scientifically explain it; I cannot prove it or disprove it. But no one can tell me that I'm wrong, or prove that I am wrong." (EBONY, November, 1977)

Another study of death-related experiences is that of Dr. Karlis Osis, former director of research for the American Society for Physical Research, and Dr. Erlender Haraldsson, a psychologist from Iceland. In their four year study of the dying, more than 1000 doctors and nurses in five eastern states participated. They observed conscious patients during their last hours and reported their findings to Osis and Haraldsson. In India the information of 700 doctors and nurses on what the dying experienced was collaborated by two Indian scientists who collected the data through extensive questionnaires filled in by the doctors and nurses. The total number of cases was nearly 50,000. To date, this is the most comprehensive analysis ever made on near death experiences.

The data was fed into a computer; the printouts were analyzed and interpreted by Osis and Haraldsson, who followed up with many in depth interviews. Their findings included the following.

Many patients experienced mood changes and became happier at the moment of death. They died with feelings of serenity and peace. Osis determined that the mood changes were not due to any medication, sedation, lack of oxygen to the brain or the nature of their illness.

Terminal patients also experienced deathbed visions of two types. One was a vision of a personal (relative) or religious apparition whom they talked with; the other was a vision of beautiful surroundings in another place.

Osis, in his American cases, determined that these hallucinations were not due to worry, mood, wish fulfillment or other normal factors—hot para-normal; patients who expected to recover and those who expected to die saw the same things.

The purpose of the Indian survey was to determine if the cases were a product of only Western culture. They found that the same basic phenomena occurred in India as in America; they crossed cultural differences. (Science Digest, February 1977)

What are the implications and significance of all these findings? With the exception of Kubler-Ross, all the people who made the studies

stress they are not trying to prove the existence of life after death. Their studies would seem to indicate the strong possibility of the existence of life after death. It seems inconceivable that so many people in different situations and of different beliefs could experience such common elements unless something was happening.

The studies would seem to reaffirm the beliefs of the 70 percent who believe in the afterlife. To all the terminal patients these findings should be of some consolation and solace. They hold out a feeling of hope that death may be only the beginning of another state, perhaps in a happier place and time. To others, it may cause them to think about and ponder upon the meaning and reason for this life. Certainly to those who fear death the studies lend some support to the idea that it may not be an entirely terrifying experience.

What's it like to die?

Death is a business for some—

BY SUSAN CAMPBELL

Not long ago, people were not allowed to mention the word *death*. Since then, business has been booming for funeral homes on programs such as pre-planned funerals, where the person can choose the minister, songs and flowers he or she wants at their final service.

Death is no longer the taboo subject it once was. Said Sam Peek, of Hedge-Lewis Funeral Home in Webb City, attitudes have changed.

"It used to be unusual to have someone even willing to talk about death, but people now have classes and seminars on it and all sorts of questions about it."

Sixth graders in a New Jersey school hold their classes in a local cemetery once a week. According to the teacher, this brings "death that much closer to them, so they know it's a natural thing, like the last stage of growth."

With the new interest in death comes a more consumer-like attitude, where shopping around is not uncommon.

MORTUARIES HAVE recently come under fire from people who feel that prices for funerals are too high. In order to make more clear to the consumer, the Federal Trade Commission recommended that funeral homes itemize the price of a funeral.

"They've set down some guidelines for us to abide by. Now, we try to explain prices to a family as simply as possible," said Jack Simpson, of Simpson Funeral Home, Webb City.

According to a 1977 study made by the National Funeral Directors Association, the greatest number of funeral selections were in the

\$1000-\$2000 range. The average funeral ran about \$1348.

In Joplin, a funeral can cost as little as \$695. This includes the casket and service, but not the cemetery

plot, or digging of the grave. A lavish funeral, with an all-copper casket, can run as much as \$4000, depending on the "extras," such as burial clothes and flowers.

GENERALLY, THE CASKET will cost 20 percent of the total bill, but when deciding on a funeral, the caskets are all that is shown to the family or person purchasing the funeral. Caskets may be mahogany, pine, or steel. The sealed caskets, with a rubber seal around the rim to keep out air and moisture, generally run a little higher.

There is a substantial penalty for non-payment within a certain amount of time in some funeral homes, while others give a discount if the bill is met promptly.

Often, a mortuary will incur some of the bill itself, until the family can pay.

If the body is to be dressed in burial clothes, the selection runs from suits for men to a type of dress for ladies that is, according to Al Walden, Mason-Woodard Mortuary, "a cross between a nightgown and an evening dress."

PANTS ON THE MEN'S suits are like those sold in stores, except the waist is elasticized. Women's dresses are usually not fastened in the back.

Prices for the suits average around \$70, while the dresses may cost anywhere from \$50-\$80. There is even burial underwear, supplied by the mortuary, which is cheaper because it is bought in quantity.

Most people, however, are buried in their own clothes, a favorite suit jacket or a particular dress, according to Walden.

In addition to the cost of the casket and any clothes purchased, embalming is figured into the bill, particularly if the body is going to be held for over 24 hours, or if it is going to be transferred intra-state.

IF DEATH WAS the result of a mutilating accident or any other disfigurement has occurred, there is the added expense of rebuilding the face or body for viewing. According to Walden, all bodies are prepared regardless of whether the casket is opened.

"Just as sure as you would do a sloppy job on a body," he said, "someone in the family would want to see the body, and even if it's just a quick look, that body should be presentable."

Bodies are readied for viewing by hairdressers, some hired specifically for that purpose and some who come in when their shops are closed. A certain amount of make-up is used to give the corpse a life-like look, and even the embalming fluid is tinted red, to put back the ruddy complexion the draining of the blood takes away.

Emphasis is placed on making the body look life-like. According to Walden, "We encourage people to take one last look, in order to set in their minds that the person is gone. It's hard, but it enables the person to go on and plan without their loved ones."

SOME PRICES quoted by funeral homes include limousine services for the minister, rabbi or priest, family and pallbearers, cost of flowers, sales tax, casket and service, as well as cemetery arrangements.

In this area, there are three types of interment. The most common is earth burial, but there also is above-ground-burial in crypts and mausolea, which slows down the deterioration process. The third type, cremation, often presents a problem with what to do with the ashes of the deceased, as not every cemetery has arrangements for buying smaller plots to bury the remains.

Prices of plots, "spaces", vary according to location. Spaces closer to

a road generally run up to \$200 more than areas away from the beaten trail. In one cemetery, plots cost as low as \$50, while families may spend as much as \$300 to be buried in a more strategic position.

IN MOUNT HOPE Cemetery, Webb City, the most strategic spot is at the crest of a hill, because, according to one worker, "it's supposed to be the highest point in the entire county." Plots there cost \$300.

Markers, also handled by the cemeteries, vary according to style and make. Simple markers, those standing two feet by one foot may cost as little as \$135.

Of the money paid to a cemetery, 15-20 percent goes into the maintenance of the grounds. Ozark Memorial Park, Joplin, permits only the ground-level markers, since it cuts down on time spent cutting around the stones.

ALTHOUGH MOST still wait for death to occur in the family before making arrangements, some people, with their pre-paid planning, manage to take care of their own funeral before they die.

According to Walden, "Not only old people take advantage of this, although we do have a lot of elderly people who can't get insurance and who use this. There are some young married couples on this plan."

Other families use the premiums of life insurance to cover costs. At one time, burial insurance was offered, but this was abolished because the amount people paid into the plan was often much more than they required for their funerals.

"When someone dies," added Walden, "planning and arranging isn't the best thing for you to do. It's best, even though you may think you're too young to have any dealings with it, to go ahead and make preparation now."



the chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Year without Christmas?

When things take a long time to get to their destination they are said to be 'as slow as Christmas'. When a pleasant surprise is bestowed upon a person, it is tagged as being 'a second Christmas'. For children, Christmas is the only time of year when they can get something for nothing. And then there are those adults who know all too well that Christmas is a time of rejoicing but an expensive one at that. It is publicized everywhere that merchants are enjoying the best Christmas in a long time. Is that because people are buying more gifts, or because they are buying fewer gifts at higher prices?

All this leads to the fact, hopefully, that as human beings we have distorted the meaning of Christmas, being the creatures we are. Pages have been written about this subject by better writers and at better, more opportune times. So maybe what we should do is forget Christmas this year, and do this so that we can feel what it's like without a time of forgiving. Yes, let's get rid of all the new toy stands, take away that tree, and those lights, too. Get it all out of here; furthermore, mom and dad, you go back to work while the kids stay in school and learn some more; God knows we could all use a little more of that.

Yes, let's get rid of all this Christmas stuff and try a year without one. And see what a year is like without getting gifts or seeing those kin folks you dislike. And what about that best friend you only see once a year during Christmas? Then there is that terrible task of giving a gift to someone you love; that we will all gladly miss.

We could go without, but for how long?

Kelly:

Instead of curing ills of campus, SIRs seem to cause them

By BLAINE KELLY

It's SIR time once again; at least last week was. Anyone could sense it. It was like sharing shoes with an inmate committed to a state hospital of the mentally paranoid. Some of the doctors on campus needed a tongue depressor and a secobarbital sedative to calm their neuralgia. This week they're probably convulsing withdrawal pains as they sober up from last week's excursion, or they're chewing their toenails down to the sappy flesh as they await a December 15th pink slip. I've never witnessed such jittery self-prognostication in the shadow of a painted doom.

Every year the paranoia thermometer swells to a new high as evaluation time darkly toasts the faculty's bread and butter with the circulation of heated debate and ill feelings. Sometimes we need a convection current to cool it off.

I've had professors pleading with their students for a lenient evaluation

in elaborate premeditated fashions that could almost be described as sly were it not for their conspicuousness. I think some of them are sincerely scared. Many denounce the system, saying it holds absolutely no bearing on their methods of teaching, is totally irrelevant to the truth, and that they give it no consideration but try to ignore it. If such is the case, why do I see nervous perspiration dripping from shirt sleeves and upper lips, instructors fleeing from classrooms to kneel in prayer before the commode, and bumbling disoriented through the dim halls as if they had experienced the initial stages of electrical-shock treatment. These people look like the rehabilitation experiment in *A Clockwork Orange*. And some of these guys and gals (instructors and professors) who preach their coolness in the affair are the same ones who use a full class period for the discussion of the student evaluation system prior to its being administered, saying you can't compare

apples and peaches, pears and avocados, or pizza and beer—that one standardized form cannot validly apply to both a literature course and a criminal law course.

But it's not only the SIRs that are challenging the mental stability of this institution's already neurotic staff; many consider what remains of the system to be a spoof, namely a popularity contest. So what if a certain member of the administration wouldn't mind slipping you a cyanide spiked Kool-Aid? We can petition to put him, too, under an extensive evaluation. Life itself is a popularity contest; some sort of reputation is bestowed upon in all of life's faces. The best that can be done when disgruntled with ax-grinding negation is to convince people through charismatic jackhammering, bluff, and oscar-nominative acting that you exclusively embrace the popular and correct opinion on everything and that you are the genuine reincarnation of Pope Paul I (if you're confronted with Catholics) or Jesus

Christ himself. And if this doesn't work, resort to shouting matches, nefarious name calling, and ye ole blood-and-guts violence (as Mr. L might say).

I personally have formulated, to be modest, the definitive questionnaire giving the faculty an opportunity to anonymously express their opinions on evaluation. During the summer I also labored in the library, as did two or three other malcontented students, to do some time-consuming research (about three days' worth) on the construction of a questionnaire, including how variables in response and various forms of bias can effect its outcome, presenting a percentage of error. So now that you know I'm only functionally illiterate when it comes to the evaluative process, let's move on.

There are many possible discrepancies, and about a 1 to 3 percent margin of error can be expected in even the most perfect system. For instance, a poorly ranked

teacher could conceivably receive a top percentage salary not in proportion to the quality of service and instruction he has provided; this would be due to some hideous flaw or bias, probably college politics. There may be a relation between the ratings on SIR returns and required vs. elective courses. There may also be a relation between the grade a student receives and his response on the SIR. The SIR could also be charged with failing to take into consideration the variety of types of effective teaching.

But all of the above charges have shown little evidence of validity and in most, available studies were inconclusive. The SIR is a widely recognized instrument, and some reliable sources do indeed consider Southern's system superior to others encountered. And consider the alternatives: Ratings compiled by colleagues in the department, or self-evaluation. It's clear that the first would debauch itself into a buddy-buddy system, and the second would

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Missouri Southern is fortunate to have a faculty of hard-working individuals who perform in the highest manner. There are, of course, like any community, those individuals

who can't seem to rise above pettiness in their day-to-day dealings with their contemporaries, but in any community where there are wide mixtures of ideas and opinions, that aspect is always going to be present. What's important is that a good number of professors and instructors on this campus have a great deal of compassion for the struggling student and are willing to go out of their way to help them.

Twenty-eight years ago, while crawling over icy slopes in North Korea, and again, just ten years ago, while crawling through a steaming jungle in Vietnam, I wondered how man could be so volatile. The memories of those war years are burned into my brain, and they'll always be there—the disfigured bodies, the watching of your friends gasping their last breath, the streaming blood, and screams in the night. It was bitter times for the harsh realities of life. If college didn't do anything else for me, it at least made me more aware of what makes men tick, where we have been, and where we are going. It also gave me an acute awareness of the importance of reasoning, of thinking before taking action.

So I close this chapter in my life, one which will always be with me, because, you see, graduation is not an end, but a beginning. Commencement means to begin, to make your mark upon life. But I shall miss the intellectual exchanges between teacher and student, the warm feeling of perceiving what had alluded for me so long, and the camaraderie one feels with his classmates when ideas are tossed around the classroom.

Four years ago, the idea of a college education seemed impossible. Next week, it will become a reality, and that's not too bad for a fat old man who used to think the solution to everything was to live fast, and come out swinging with both fists.

Smith:

And now we know, it can happen here; Jonestown proves that

By STEVE SMITH

For years it has been a common question and one beleaguered by psychologists and political scientists often. We see the pictures and the film strips, and the movie and television dramatizations of things too horrible ever to be accurately portrayed. We see, in movies such as *Triumph of the Will* thousands of people rushing to serve a mad dictator, and ordinarily good women falling in sexual hysteria before his feet. And the gas chambers and the concentration camps and the brutality of thought control. And we have asked ourselves, "Could it ever happen here?" Well, now we know the answer. It could happen here. The story of the Rev. Jim Jones and mass suicides has lifted the American veil of unreality from such a horrible experience.

Granted, the suicides and the end by his own self-destruction of this lunatic's reign did not occur in the United States. It happened in Guyana, an obscure country in northern South America. However, those who died were Americans, led

by a (and I don't use such terms often) maggot who grew up in the midwest and moved to California. Indeed, what happened to an American colony in Guyana could have happened in the U.S., although with law enforcement here so everpresent, it would have been much, much harder. And even in Guyana, the stories of beatings, throwing children in wells, suicide rehearsals, etc., did not escape the concern of Rep. Leo Ryan of California, who lost his own life in the fight to protect his constituency.

Oddly those who followed Jones to Guyana, who worshipped him as God and followed his every whim, were not too different from the average American. They were, however, predominantly poor and many were blacks and Mexican Americans who would be, by the evidence of history, most susceptible to the ravings of a man who promised them what they did not receive in America—racial equality, a place to live, food, security, and, most importantly, freedom from fear. In return they yielded over to Jimmy Jones only one thing, their minds. We have seen this in the past

in Communist China and in Hitler's Germany, although the feat is more difficult in a nation than in a church.

But behind Jones' fake cancer cures, his brutality, his homosexual experiences, his bragging about the size of his penis and forcing churchwomen to openly testify how "good" he was, we find a terrible, vicious, frightened man who would be capable of any act (as we have seen) however brutal. Unlike Charles Manson, another "little Hitler" who, due to his obvious insanity, could control only a very small group, Jones came closer to being a Hitler-like figure. He had served in local government. He had, due to his efforts to promote racial equality, drug addict reform and rights for the poor, been a very respected member of society. And, really, his career up to the early sixties was exemplary from all most people could discern. Had he been able to continue hiding his madness, he might have become a mayor or a congressman or governor. And disadvantaged Americans who were concerned more with eradicating the poverty, indignity and helplessness of their lives are

the first to fall under the control of a Jimmy Jones. He knew that, and used it in every way to his advantage.

In the wake of the deaths of Congressman Ryan, Jones and the inhabitants of Jonestown in Guyana, the news has given us many disturbing reports. Last week it was learned that Jones had deposited at least a million, perhaps more, dollars in a Swiss bank account from monies debanked from his believers in land, property and social security payments. NBC reported that Jones had even more money and possibly had planned to send an assassination squad to a meeting President Carter, Walter Mondale, and other government leaders will attend in a few months. If this is true, it might have been Jones' first move to take over this nation.

Could it happen here, not for just a thousand as in Jonestown, but throughout America—just as in Germany of the 30s and China of the 40s? We do not, as of now, have the prime ingredients for such a takeover, namely: a demoralized, hungry populace; general economic turmoil and a government in crisis.

These things would preclude millions falling into a line behind a demagogue such as Hitler or Lenin.

But our greatest defense against control is our very system of government. Even in Guyana, the government (in the form of Leo Ryan) responded to the needs of American citizens, although for those citizens it ended tragically. Events such as Jonestown renew the need to keep our nation free, independent and responsive to the needs of each person in a fair and equal way. Morally we cannot and, I think, should not seek to eliminate religious cults such as Jones' People's Temple. We can, however, eliminate an all-consuming fear, ignorance and the abject, hopeless poverty of the type that led hundreds of poor whites, blacks and Chicanos to follow Jones. Jones offered these people hope and, having nowhere else to turn, they took it.

Multiply the nine hundred men, women, and children by enough to total 50 million, or one hundred and fifty million and the potential becomes terrifying. Then we see Germany after the first world war or China under Chiang, reaching out for survival.

In the end, this all is caught up in the common man. Whatever the future holds in the way of, say, an economic depression and other such things, the government (i.e. the people) must be responsive to the needs of the individual. With the N.R.A., the W.P.A., C.C.C. camps and other projects, this nation proved up to the task early in this century when people in other nations turned to Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini, and those like them. Each country had its demoralized, hungry masses and each had its demi-gods, in the form of a person and/or a party. Concern for people in society has kept "it" from happening here nationwide, and that is what will prevent it in the future. And had our responsiveness been better, Jonestown may have never happened. Without these things, we may become another nation of complacent automatons, led by another madman, cut in the same form as Rev. Jimmy Jones.

WHERE TO?

CONCERTS

TED NUGENT
Dec. 17, 8 p.m.
Kemper Arena
Kansas City
Tickets \$7.50 & +\$8.50 reserved.

Tickets \$7.50 advance
Send a self-addressed stamped envelope, 25 cents per ticket to P.O. Box 3428, Kansas City, Mo. 64105. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with check. Call (816)842-9300.

THE KANSAS CITY PHILHARMONIC
presents
STAR MUSIC
Dec. 30

Tickets \$5, \$6, \$7
Send mail orders to: 200 West 14th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64105. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with check. Call (816)842-9300.

TANYA TUCKER
Dec. 21, 8 p.m.
One Block West, Kansas City.
Tickets \$6.00 advance. Must be at least 18 years old. [Mail orders same as Ted Nugent concert.]

VARIETY

Tulsa Ballet Theatre
presents
THE NUTCRACKER
Dec. 16-17, 2:30 p.m. & 8 p.m.
Tulsa Performing Arts Center
Tickets \$12.50, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4
Available at the Performing Arts Center and all Tulsa Ticket locations. (918) 581-5271.

OTELLO
(Concert version)
Dec. 14 and 16, 8 p.m.
Lyric Theater, Kansas City
Adults \$5, Students \$3
Call (816) 276-2705 for ticket information.

ON STAGE

PIPPIN
Dec. 26-Jan. 7
Lyric Theater,
Kansas City
Tickets \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14

A CHRISTMAS CAROL
Through the 24th, John H. Williams Theatre, Performing Arts Center, Tulsa. For reservations call [918]581-5271.

By BETH SURGI

MOVIES

NORTH PARK
"Coming Home"—(R)—Evenings at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.
"Goin' South"—(PG)—Evenings at 7:15 p.m. and 9:15.

EASTGATE
"Heroes"—(PG)—Evenings at 7 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.
"Animal House"—(R)—Evenings at 7:30 p.m. and 9:30.
"International Velvet"—(PG)—Evenings at 7:15 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

BEST SELLERS

1. THE THORN BIRDS by Colleen McCullough.
2. ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL by James Herriot.
3. THE DRAGONS OF EDEN by Carl Sagan.
4. YOUR ERRONEOUS ZONES by Wayne W. Dyer.
5. THE AMITYVILLE HORROR by Jay Anson.
6. LUCIFER'S HAMMER by Larry Niven and Jerry Pournelle.
7. DYNASTY by Robert S. Elegeant.
8. THE JOY OF SEX by Alex Comfort.
9. HOW TO FLATTEN YOUR STOMACH by Jim Everroad.
10. THE BOOK OF MERLYN by T.H. White.

Bill Chase no stranger to professional bands

By BLAINE KELLY
Chart Staff Writer

Bill Chase, 19, of Baxter Springs, has been bass player for the bands Oklahoma, High Noon, and Zach Thunder; he served as a front man for Fluid Ounce, and he played guitar leads for One Step Ahead. Most recently he wields a modest authority over the newly formed rock band, Oasis, serving a triple role as vocalist, guitarist, and man on synthesizer.

The quartet, which was pieced together during the first half of August, is further comprised of Brian O'Donnell, drums, and William "Cool Breeze" Carson, bass, both of Joplin; and Bill Green, keyboard and guitar, of Webb City. Green joined the group just six weeks ago.

The name Oasis was chosen spontaneously, explains Chase. "I had come up with the name a long time ago and forgotten it. When we were thinking of a group, 'Cool Breeze' (the breeze just follows him everywhere) mentioned Oasis at the same moment I was about to mention it."

VERSATILITY AND VARIETY are the two key words to the band's music. While performing some originals and other artists' material, they are also experimenting with different variations and mergings of musical style. "Our music fits every style from blues to space rock," says Chase. "We just call it 'industrial strength rock 'n' roll.'"

Chase does, however, have a personal preference against playing bubblegum-type top forty and disco.

Discos, he says, are a dying fad. "They're going to leave some nice sound systems and light shows in clubs which will in the future be hiring live entertainment. This is already happening in the big cities," claims Chase.

To date, the band's original com-

positions have been forged by Green and Chase; but Chase foresees a concerted effort as being more accessible.

"SO FAR I'VE had some things in my mind and Green has had some things in his mind. We each did our own thing on our music. However, in the future, most originals will be a group effort. Everybody has their own opinion as to what they want, and four opinions are better than one."

Chase admits that the band's success at acquiring playing jobs in the area has been lax during the past three months, and says quippingly that he doesn't like to brag about the locations he has played.

"It's rough at first with a new band, but as the reputation of the band builds up things get better."

What kind of outlook does Chase hold for the future of the band? He seems to believe that fate holds the answer and he's not pushing his ideals out of his immediate grasp.

"I FEEL IT'S every band's dream to record an album, but we haven't given it much thought at the present time."

"Right now," he adds, "we're just booking high school dances. Clubs are no fun because everyone's too stoned—the band excepted. You can't be drunk and remain at your musical best."

Chase is one of those anything-that-happens-is-alright-with-me kind of fellows. Despite the minimal chances of breaking into the bigtime, Chase radiates no visible apprehension for the success or failure of the band. "Who cares?" he asks automatically. "If we can make a few people happy for a little while, it's worth it."

As an undecided major and junior at Southern, where he plays bass in the stage band, he explains that his activities after college are still undetermined. He is uncertain about

what interest he would fall back on in developing a career if his goals with the band are unrealized. "Beats me," he exclaimed. He still has plenty of time to worry about his alternatives when the time comes, he says. His main purpose for attending Southern, he jests, is simply "to learn."

CHASE SAYS he's known as the calm, reticent personality in the band; but when on stage that description no longer holds credibility. "I'm a very emotional person and I try to express this through my guitar playing," he says.

"I think playing on stage is the most fun I've had."

Though Chase says the group's own personal ingredients of musical style and complexion can't be described to a tee, he does say the band's stage presence is forceful but not violently turbulent. "Carson and I are both known for our stage acts," he says. "As it was most aptly put by one of our fans, 'we move around enough but we don't try to overdo it.'"

The band, however, is known as about the loudest band in the area, according to Chase, pushing about 2000 watts peak. And their Altec 412-B speakers make "the earth shake."

THIS HIGH AMPLIFICATION has caused some problems. "I've lost my hearing in some ranges to some extent—mostly middle frequencies—though my high frequencies are better than most people's," says Chase.

About a year ago I thought I was going deaf, so I laid off for a month—my hearing gradually came back. I guess it's just the price you pay for playing rock 'n' roll."

Chase may be tranquilly sensitive and emotional, but he is rarely uneasy or over-zealous. He describes himself as a "down to earth guy with the dream of making people smile."

Allman

It's a 'wrap' for the term

By JIM ALLMAN
Chart Film Editor

It seems that every couple of issues I find myself in one helluva jam. There I am, at home on a Sunday night with a Monday morning deadline raging through my thought process. In itself, that isn't too unusual; all my columns are eleventh hour stands submitted just under the wire.

But when I haven't seen a film to review I'm able to realize that I have but three options; one, I can jump the border like a bat out of hell and head for Sonora; two, I can blow it off until next week, incurring the wrath of my knee-high editor who orally extracts a pound of flesh from my frame or, and this is what I usually opt for, I'll assault a fifth of bonded, then batter out some babbling foolishness on a film I haven't seen nor have any intentions of viewing.

Now folks, when you can pull that off you'll damn well now that enough coffee has been swilled, enough cigarettes smoked and that bitch-whore Pulitzer is looming within easy reach. Well, it should happen that way but the feeling only lasts until you're right back in the hot water that's scalding off your underarm hair.

But I'm a newspaperman, see? My veins are full of printer's ink, foul language and sourmash which feed life to a brain ravaged by sphyritic

cynicism and choked with the Great American Novel that ain't ever gonna bleed out, no time, no how and no where.

It is my cross and I'll bear it alone. So tough shitty. The editors are bastards and the readers are dullards but man, you've got to start somewhere. Ask Smith, he knows the score.

Ah, Brother Smith. My fellow columnist holds the Martin Bormann chair of cosmic metaphysics at the Alchemist's Corner (an institute devoted to the study of life in the raw and also my residence). Friend Smith, revered by me and loathed by my mother for perpetuating my drinking habits, is a sage exploiter of anybody with an uncorked bottle, be it lamp oil or Aqua Velva. He has slurped me in print and damned me to my face but he still remains unquestionably brilliant and when sober, a sound judge of flesh, either horse or female.

He also taught me to use gobs and tons and bunches of adjectives when I write.

Fact is, by God, there's only one film in town worth seeing and that's "Coming Home." Unfortunately, if everything follows previous pattern, "Coming Home" will be going home by the time this edition reaches your hot little hands. Perchance it's still here, but all means, see it. It's a lovely passionate film that is right on target.

Anything else showing at the local theaters is well worth passing by. "Heroes" is definitely out because films which have been re-released inside of a year and a half come not to be trusted any further than the hacks on this campus who are already jockeying for the college presidency.

"Going South" is still goin' south, probably near Guyana by now and "Animal House" is enjoying an unprecedented three year run at Eastgate. It's nauseating that Joplin has such a knack for attracting then possessing movies geared for bad taste and buffoonery.

With my last few paragraphs I'd like to lambast every jackal who, in turn, tried to place Blaine Kelly on a spit for the yearly NOW feast.

Mr. Kelly's column from the last week was nothing more than a good-natured potshot at an issue which, I fear, has been ridden into the ground, whipped like mad, back up on one tottering leg but foaming at the mouth with its lungs shot all to hell.

In the play, "Inherit the Wind," the Clarence Darrow character rattles off a memorable line, "When we lose our power to laugh, we lose our power to think." A gig or poke in the side never hurt anything except a pretentiously over-inflated ego. Columnist Kelly is no Mark Twain but he does have a leg up on the rest of us when it comes to satire.

I applaud him and the cosmos.

Smith

Dylan's album defended

By STEVE SMITH

This reviewer would like, in the limited space of this forum, to respond to the so-called experts in publications from the Rolling Stone to the Cue who have negatively criticized (in their infinite wisdom) "Street Legal," the latest album by songwriter Bob Dylan. The cheap shots have been many, but, in my opinion, "Street Legal" is the best thing Dylan has ever done, short of only one other album, "Blood on the Tracks," released in 1974. In several ways—diversity and lyric quality, "Street Legal" sometimes exceeds that album.

We need little wonder why some critics give such despairing views of Mr. Dylan's talent; nothing is more fun for some of these New York (and L.A.) no-talents than to proclaim the demise of great artists. These cads always expect and even hope artists will succumb to the same affliction from which they suffer, a paralysis of the soul. (Unfortunately some do.) Another problem they have when evaluating music is that they either don't listen, or they judge too quickly without understanding. A true Dylan "fanatic" told me the other day one must listen to a Dylan album at least one hundred times to understand it. It takes some of us longer than others, but, in essence, he's right. Luckily for me, it's a rare experience to immerse oneself in the simplicity, the complexities, the nuances, sounds, and colors of Dylan.

"Street Legal" marks somewhat of a comeback for Dylan from his last album of originals, "Desire." That album had some fine music on it, yet also had a few problems. Gone is Jacques Levy, his co-writer on that album. Gone are the repetitious arrangement and the descent to such things as researching Joey Gallo's life at the public library and then writing a 10-minute, not-great song about it. That fudging is over, and thank God, too.

"Street Legal," instead gives us horns, soulful background vocals, renewed vision and some of the best lyrics Dylan has ever written. Indeed, the first few times one listens, the album nearly overcomes one, it is so filled with symbolism and meaning. And, as usual, we have given to us the "rough" version of these songs, as opposed to the versions Dylan sometimes plays for his concert au-

diences. According to Dylan himself, the album took one week to record, an amazingly short time in this day and age of technical mumbo-jumbo that Dylan's songs don't need, being more art than music.

"Is Your Love in Vain" is the opening cut and a good song, too. It speaks of personal renewal, love and an end to the dog days of "Desire." Opening with a horn section, the song gets to the heart of the matter. As the first lines go:

*Do you love me? Or are you
Just extending good will?
Do you need me... Or are
You just feeling guilt?*

The song speaks of a new love. Dylan seems to be telling her, warning her, in fact that he must have solitude, that he must be himself, that he has been "burned before and knows the score." But, he asks, can this be the real thing?

*All right, I'll take a chance
I'll fall in love with you
If I'm a fool, you can have the*

night

You can have the money, too.
We all have had heard the stories saying Dylan is broke due to his divorce and that the prime reason behind his massive touring schedule has been to get some fast money. Dylan recently denied this in an interview. I only hope that if divorce spawns albums like "Street Legal" out of the man, he will find it in his heart to be divorced more often, for the good of his fans.

"Street Legal" shows the listener the true power of Dylan's work in his ability to speak not only for himself but for a nation collectively. Dylan remains America's greatest social commentator, in an era (in contrast to the early 60's) that seems mostly apathetic. Dylan remains a great social protest singer, though he is more than that. And the gap between today's disillusionment and the survival of Bob Dylan and the continued power of his work is wider than the Atlantic, and twice as deep.

Though the songs on "Street Legal" have more variety than those in the past, the music is, in some ways, a throwback to the good old days. The arrangement on "True Love Tends to Forget," a superb song, sounds like "Lay Lady, Lay" with its organ and guitars. "Baby Stop Crying" shows a diversity in Dylan's writing that has always been there, but rarely recognized. With its

saxophone, black background vocals and stylistic influences, it is one of the most distinctive tunes Dylan has written.

"Changing of the Guards" sounds like the story of Dylan's career up till the present, as well as his personal life. Like many of his tunes, the imagery is brilliant and far-sweeping:

*Sixteen years, sixteen banners
united*

*Over the field where the good
shepherd grieves*

*Fortune calls, I step from the
shadow*

*to the marketplace, mer-
chants and thieves...*

This is the song Dylan has been ending his concerts with lately, to wide acclaim. It is upbeat and, once again, has the soulful background vocals.

Probably the most immediately affecting song on the album, however, is "Senor (Tales of Yankee Power)," the second track on side two. One can take it two ways: Dylan is either writing fiction or speaking to the listener about something important lying within his lyrics.

English majors can have a field day explicating these lyrics. The danger, though, is assuming too much. These are lyrics, not poetry. But, to this listener, "Senor" seems to be a latter-day "The Times, They Are A-Changing." In that song Dylan wrote, years before the major riots, "these battle rocks I have raging/Will soon shake your windows and rattle your walls." "Senor" speaks of a world that, sadly, has not really changed. The song is far too rich to quote in anything but its entirety. It sweeps with beautiful lines. But, for a taste:

*The last thing I remember
before*

*I stripped and kneeled
Was a trainload of fools
Bogged down in a magnetic*

field

*A gypsy with a perfume flag
and a passing ring*

Said, son this ain't a dream no

more.

It's the real thing.
That's good. But it's better to hear it. Like all of us, Dylan has some faults, and has made a mistake or two. But if you truly appreciate what Dylan is doing, lines such as these and others on "Street Legal" send the proverbial shivers up and down your spine.

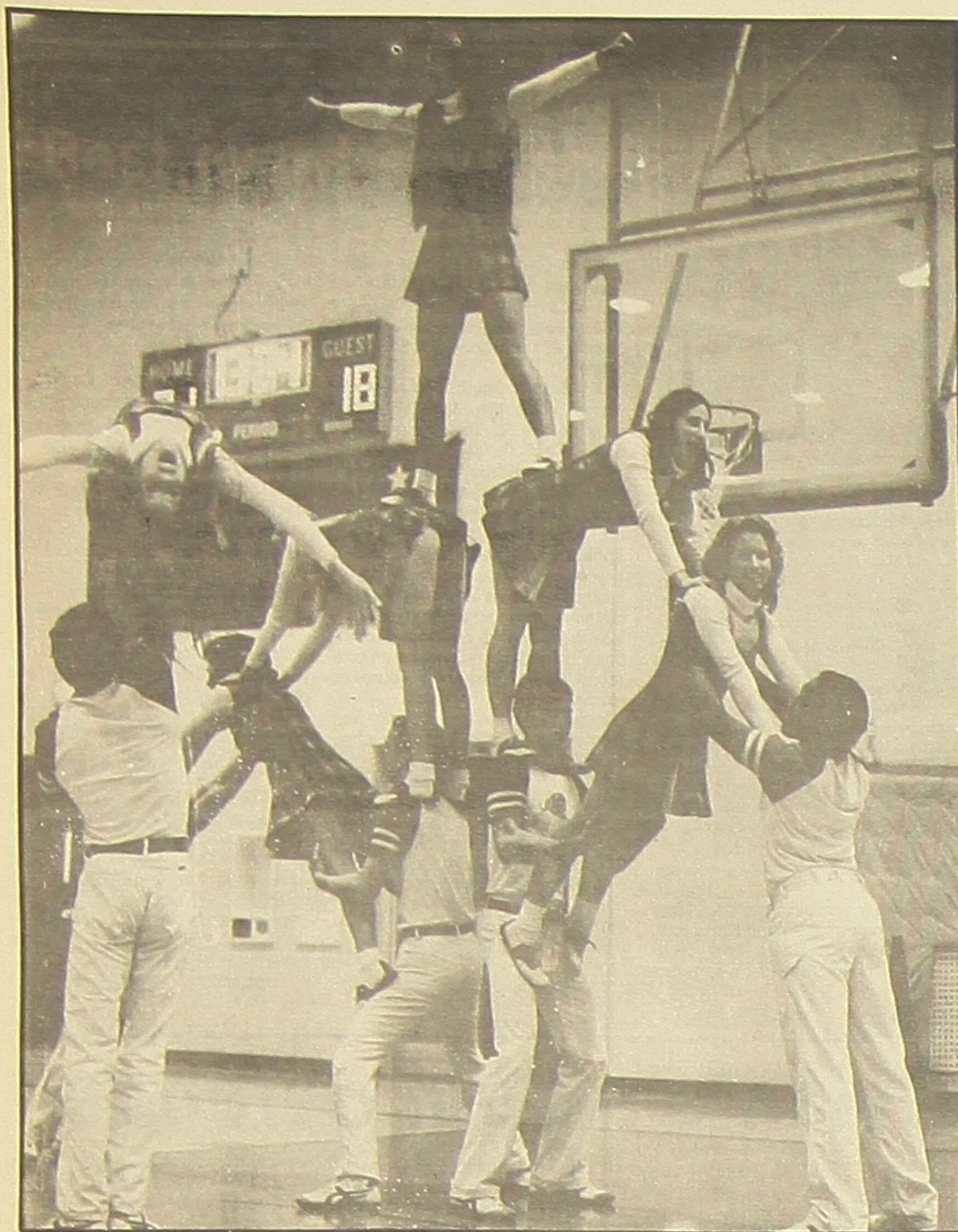
Handel's works to be performed by Chorale

Selections from Handel's *Messiah* will be presented by the Missouri Southern State College Chorale in their annual Christmas Concert. The concert, under direction of Dr. Al Carnine, will be held in the Taylor Performing Arts Center at 8 p.m. today. The concert is free and is open to the public.

George Frideric Handel was an English composer, and wrote over 200 operas in his life time. His work the *Messiah* was originally billed as "theatrical entertainment" and was written in only 23 days. It was his most noted work.

After finishing the chorus of the work, he said to his man servant, "I did think I did see all Heaven before me and the Great God himself."

Although written in a short time, it probably was conceived and planned in the composer's head well in advance. The period in which Handel committed this oratorio to paper most probably represents a copying of what was already in his mind.



Besides cheering the athletic teams of Missouri Southern on, the cheerleading squad performs many types of tumblers and other gymnastic exercises. One favorite of the squad is the nine man pyramid. Soon the group will be receiving a new lion's costume for their mascot.

'Best ever,' says squad sponsor

By STUART BORDERS
Chart Staff Writer

As anyone knows who has been to a sporting event, Missouri Southern has a cheerleading squad. Southern has had cheerleaders before, but not like this year's squad. Southern's squad consists of six women and five men, plus one mascot.

"This is the best cheerleading squad Southern has ever had. They really work hard and put a great deal of time and effort into it," said Pam Walker, faculty sponsor.

Walker, a first year instructor at Southern, said her basic responsibility is to drive the squad to games. She also makes sure the squad stays within its budget, and she acts as the go-between for the squad to the faculty. She also makes suggestions to the squad for a new cheer, stunts, and helps them in any way she can.

Southern's cheerleaders went to Cheerleading Camp at Memphis State University from Aug. 13-19.

"I think camp made the squad. Cheerleading camp brought us all

together," said Bill Aaron, a second year veteran on Southern's squad.

"It was fantastic. We learned the importance of unison. Camp is where we learned the double stunts, pyramids, and towers," said Stacy Dahlstrom, a sophomore from Neosho.

CHEERLEADING IS something that takes a combination of many things: some athletic ability, some coordination, but mostly school spirit.

"It takes as much or more energy than the football that I played in high school," commented Milt Morin, a junior marketing and management major from Lamar.

Once a cheerleader, always a cheerleader is a saying that once could be used to describe the girls on the squad this year. All but one of the girls on the squad this year has had previous experience at cheerleading.

Kris Forister, who has been a cheerleader off and on since third grade, comments, "I think there is

more spirit in high school. We have more trouble getting the crowd up than when I was in high school."

"I definitely think we need more crowd participation. I also think we need a tradition cheer," stated Jane Ann Grahmann, a veteran cheerleader from Nevada.

"SGT. ROGERS, an ROTC instructor on campus, is an asset. He works out with the team even when he doesn't have to," said Pam Walker, sponsor.

Overall, the Cheerleaders enjoy what they're doing. Working as a team they get the crowd up in various ways using cheers and stunts until the final whistle is blown.

Members of the squad include Campy Benson, captain; Jane Ann Grahmann, co-captain; Bill Aaron, Jerry Bryant, Cherri Dickerman, Stacy Dahlstrom, Mike Owen, Ivy Pugh, Diane Jones, Kristine Forister, Mike Morin, and the mascot, Sgt. Mike Rogers.

Men's track program meets obstacle course

By SHAUN SKOW
Chart Staff Reporter

Women's track is an intercollegiate sport at Missouri Southern. Men's track on the other hand is no longer in existence as a sport on campus. Dr. Robert C. Wiley, acting dean of the education and psychology division, feels a men's varsity track program would attract more students to the college. Jim Frazier, men's athletic director, and Max Oldham, head of the physical education department, would like to see a men's track program which was dropped a few years ago started again also.

Wanting to have a track program and actually having one though are two totally different things.

"We had a very limited participation then," Frazier explained as to why men's track was dropped. "In fact, we never had over six members involved in track." He went on to explain, "A change occurred in the basketball program also which required (track coach) Ron Ellis to help coach basketball. He (Ellis) had a difficult time trying to cover two sports, especially in the Spring when he was recruiting basketball players as well as trying to coach track."

"We definitely have enough quality track players to begin the sport now, though," Frazier added. "But we're not going to have a track program again until we get a coach. Before a track program can get going we need a person who will be free to work with the track program."

DR. OLDHAM explained his reasons for wanting to see a program, also.

"A track program would give the men who have an interest in track the chance to compete at it," Oldham said. "It would be a beneficial program for those people interested in it. There are enough track programs around at the high school level to get a good program going, but we would have to hire a coach."

According to Frazier, finding a coach to run a developed track program is the only problem in getting men's track started again. Unfortunately, this involves a big problem. "Many of our present faculty members could run the track program," Oldham said. "But, they have other duties to perform."

FRAZIER AGREES that there aren't any faculty members readily available to run a track program such as he feels we need to have.

"We want a well-balanced athletic program that will be competitive," Frazier commented. "We would need to have an all year-round track program which would include cross country in the Fall and an indoor season in the Winter." Frazier went on to say, "It will take somebody to make all of this happen, not just facilities. Right now we don't have anyone in a position to take the coaching job and no additional vacancies are available to hire a coach."

Frazier added, "Soccer is what soccer coach Hal Bodon made it and baseball here at the college is what

Warren Turner made it. Hiring a coach, though, is a demand that is high."

Before such a demand as hiring a new faculty member can be met, Dr. Wiley, acting dean of the education/psychology division, feels an interest and movement must be shown in the track program.

"I HAVEN'T SEEN enough interest yet to find a reason to develop a good track program," Wiley said. "We can't afford to put money into someone, such as a track coach, until a definite commitment to a program has been made."

Wiley feels that students interested in track here at the college should 'talk it up'. He also feels a petition containing interested members in men's track would be helpful in stirring up the interest needed to consider getting a program started again.

"If students would approach Frazier or Oldham, that would help," Wiley said. "But, until enough interest is demonstrated, and a commitment is made by the college, a coach is unlikely to be hired."

Apparently, student interest can be found on Southern's campus as, former Southern track member, Steve McKay explains.

"I FEEL A SUBSTANTIAL number of members would go out for the team," McKay said. "I know several of this year's freshmen that did well in track from Memorial, Parkwood, Carthage, and Neosho high schools. I know at least three present Southern students that qualified for state track competition last year from Memorial high school."

One possibility which would show definite student interest in men's track would be to appoint a present faculty member to coach a team. "That's how soccer was started," Wiley explained. "But we would eventually have to employ someone." Wiley doubts a token program would be an asset to the college, but he realizes a strong track program would attract recognition. Oldham and Frazier feel a track program would only be worthwhile with definite leadership.

"You're not going to accomplish anything without leadership," Frazier said.

OLDHAM AGREED, adding, "Other schools wouldn't be interested in competing with us at the collegiate level."

So, hiring a new faculty member seems to be the only outlet remaining to get a definite track program going once more. This leads us to question just how important track is to us, as Frazier explains.

"You would have to look at the question of priorities," Frazier said. "I would like to see other sports such as wrestling and swimming develop on campus also. You can't say that one sport should be above any others as far as priorities are concerned. The question is: Where would track fall in the priority category?"

TRACK MAY FALL above other

possible new sports simply because the facilities in track are already available to us while other sports would require funds for new facilities. Still, hiring a coach would require a budget expenditure and that would involve possibly any and everything for which that money could elsewhere be spent.

"We have other things that we need more than track," Wiley said. "We need to make continual improvements in our academic program and physical education facilities." (A new field house is one example.) Wiley went on to say, "I would like to see us do a better job in other minor sports as well as in girls' basketball, softball, and tennis. We need to get those sports off to a good, solid start before we enter another program."

Frazier feels we need to get accustomed to the present programs we are involved in before entering any more programs, also.

"We're looking at a leveling off period for about three years," Frazier explained, "at which time we will become accustomed to what we have (in the sports department) before we try to get more." Frazier added, "If we were to add another program to our present system we would have to delete another. You're better off functioning with what you have."

STILL, WILEY realizes the benefits a track program would bring.

"More students would be interested in attending school at Missouri Southern with a strong track program. A lot of our football, basketball, and baseball players would be interested in a track program. It would complement other sports."

Wiley went on to talk about the possibility of hiring a track coach.

"Before a track program could get moving," Wiley said, "someone would have to take the initiative to push it. A definite commitment would then have to be made in favor of having one." Wiley went on to add, "If that commitment were made, the athletic department, president of the college, faculty senate, and the board of regents would all be involved. Scholarships would also have to be made available. The basic reason we don't have a track team is because we haven't made a decision to emphasize track."

STEVE MCKAY is one person who definitely hopes a decision in favor of track will be made.

"We have a brand new stadium which is hardly ever used," McKay said. "And I feel that if you have a women's program in track that you should have a men's program also. Participation in track would also help our basketball and football programs out."

Frazier commented on these two points also: "We use our facilities for women's track and for hosting high schools meets." Frazier explained, "The only thing we don't do is offer track as an intercollegiate sport for men." He added, "Women have people interested in track and have the coaching readily available for it."

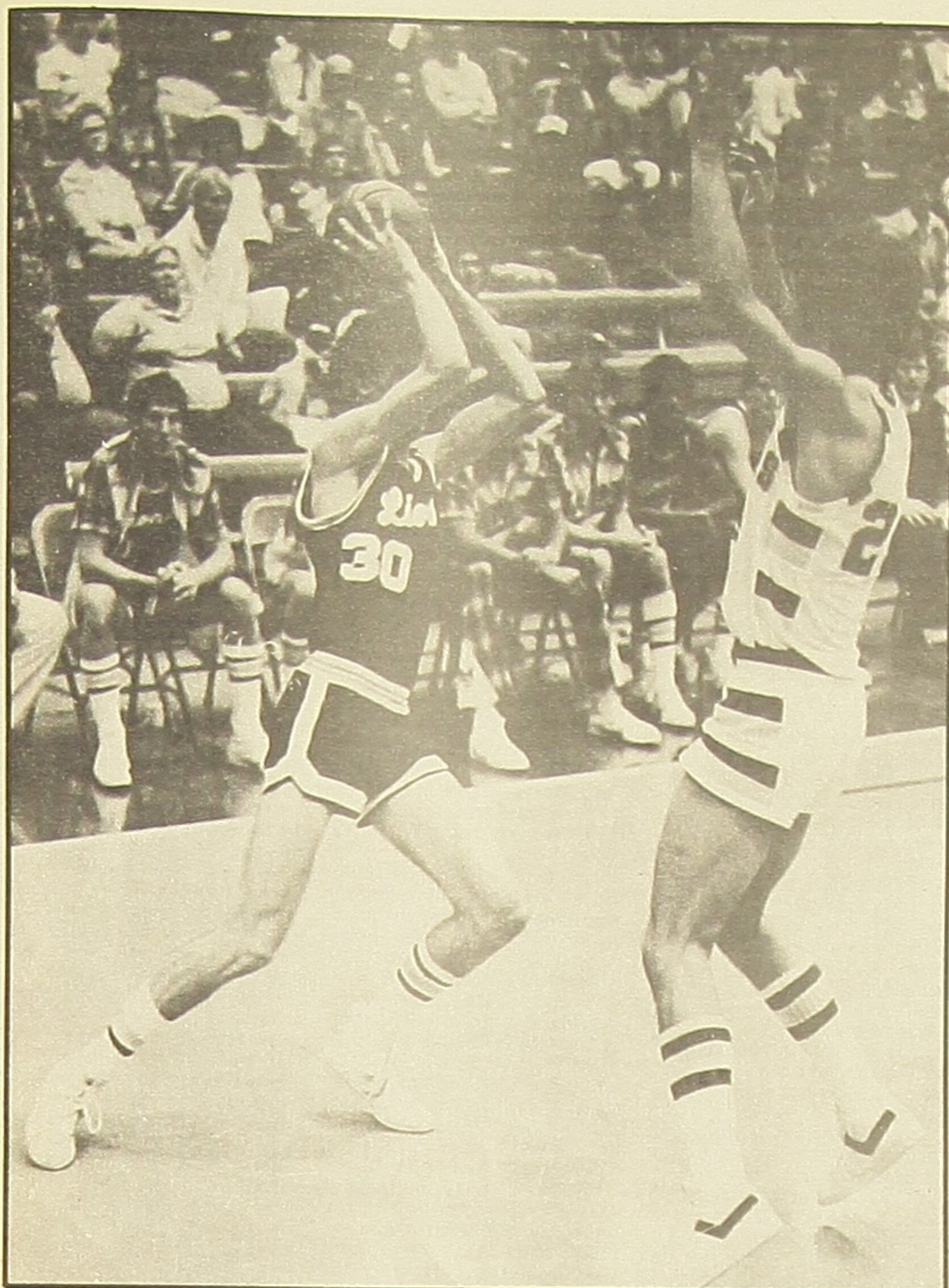
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Phil Close plays keep away from a Pitt State opponent, in a game that proved to be closer than most thought. As of late, Close has turned out to be Missouri Southern's hot shooting hand. Close ended the Evangel game with 18 points.

Evangel proves tough for Lions

BY SHAUN SKOW
Chart Sports Reporter

In a game which coach G.I. Willoughby explained as getting "very rough" the Lady Lion basketball team of Missouri Southern came on top of Evangel College last Monday night with a 73-58 score.

After holding on to a slight 33-30 lead at the half, the Lions came out strong in the second half, getting two baskets by Cherie Kuklentz and two by Patty Killian to build up a lead that the Lions would never give up.

Kuklentz ended the contest with 10 points along with 11 rebounds while Killian added 13 points to the Lion total. Lisa Gardner led the Lion attack with 15 points while also contributing eight rebounds.

"We had a rather 'shaky' first half," Willoughby recalls "but I told them just to stay with the game. The players were determined to stay with Evangel after that and just kept hustling out there."

Leading in rebounds by a 58 to 35 margin, the Lions did not seem to have many problems on the floor. One problem they did have, though, was in the foul department where they were thrown for 32 calls against them compared to 14 for Evangel. Gardner, Kuklentz, and Barb Lawson all contributed to the cause by fouling out. Coach Willoughby felt bad officiating occurred in some of the foul calls and went on to tell the officials late in the game, resulting in her first technical foul in 11 years as a coach.

"I felt I needed to back my players up," Willoughby commented on the situation, "because the situation was

getting out of hand. The officiating was very inconsistent."

Willoughby explained that she had noticed Evangel tampering with the ball after they had scored baskets in the second half, and act which is liable for a technical foul.

"After I had told the officials about the situation," she said, "they went on to call eight fouls against us while not calling any against Evangel."

Two bad calls which stuck out in Willoughby's mind occurred when Karen Gordon got 'decked' with no foul called and when the official called a technical on Southern after Nancy Robertson kicked a ball in a defensive effort to steal it. Then, with 7:30 remaining in the game and a 10 point lead, Willoughby was called for the technical.

"The officials should be in better control of the game," Willoughby later said. "They start by letting a few things go, then let more things go. Sometimes an injury can occur when a game gets out of hand."

Though a technical was thrown against Southern, Willoughby's actions seemed to be effective as no more fouls were to be called on Southern in the match while eight more were called on Evangel.

With the win the Lions hold a current 5-4 record under their belts. Although not pleased with the record, Willoughby felt two of the losses were unnecessary.

"If we would have played with half of our potential against Pittsburg of Southwest Missouri, we would have beat them," she commented. "We did things in those games to beat ourselves." She went on to add, "Our team learned from those two losses though, and we won't be

making those mistakes again if we're put in a similar situation."

Willoughby also felt the Lions played tougher opponents in the first part of the season that they will come up against later on.

"Our four losses will teach us a great deal," she pointed out. "We were much better off in wins and losses last year, but we are playing much tougher teams than we were early in the season last year. This will help us when we play the conference schedule in January and February. We will be a better team the second half of the season. We have the potential to play fine college basketball."

She concluded, "If we can become consistent, and not get rattled by errors, we will be a highly competitive ball club."

The Lady Lions will play Northeastern State University this evening at 6:00 to complete first semester action. After a 2½ week layoff, the Lions will play Bolivar on January 9th, a team which has defeated Evangel twice this season.

Difference of eight points means three losses in row for Lions

BY RON KEMM
Sports Editor

Missouri Southern's Lions, by no means, have neglected to provide fans with an abundance of excitement as of late. Unfortunately, they have been on the losing end, dropping their last three games by a total of only eight points.

In the past week, Southern has fallen to Pittsburg State University, 77-76, Southeast Missouri State University, 73-71, and the latest addition, a 77-72 loss to Evangel College on Monday night.

"Those losses were disappointments to our squad because I felt we played well enough to win," Coach Chuck Williams pointed out. "We did a lot of positive things in those games, but we had some breakdowns that proved costly."

"ALL THOSE GAMES were close," he added. "Anytime we look back at those games we see things that we might have changed that might have changed the outcomes. I'm glad to see our young men emerge with good attitudes. It's just a matter of continuing to improve and getting better in all areas."

Missed opportunities at the free throw line hurt Southern, now 2-5, at Pittsburg while an eight minute dry spell at the close of the first half enabled Southeast Missouri State to overtake the Lions.

Southern got off to a terribly slow start against the Southeast Indians but Williams noted that their press turned the game around and got the momentum swinging Southern's way.

"It's ironic that with 8:26 left in the first half and leading 25-14, we were shooting a good 12 for 21. Yet in the next 8:26, we went 0 for 12 which may have caused us the ball game," said Williams.

AT EVANGEL, the Crusaders stormed from behind during the final three minutes to topple Southern on Monday. The Lions, suffering their fifth straight loss, jumped out to a 47-42 halftime lead but Evangel intensified its defensive effort and climbed back into the lead.

Southern came from behind to grab a 72-69 advantage on Greg Chambers' jumper and Phil Close's stuff shot but from there on, it was all Crusaders.

Leading the Lions' scoring assault was Phil Close's 18 points. Scott Schulte added 14 points, Bill Brewster 13 and Shelly Brown 12.

Close continues to lead the Lions in both scoring and rebounding. He has scored 110 points for a 16 point average and has grabbed and average of nine rebounds a game. Brown follows Close with a 13.5 average while Johnnie Parker is gunning in 11 points per game.

Commenting after the contests Coach Williams stated, "We did have to go the last two games without Johnnie Parker due to his ankle injury, which hurt. Yet we need to become more consistent. We know we can play with anyone on our schedule. Hopefully we can continue to improve on the areas that we need to."

HE CONTINUED, "One thing, we need to control the tempo of the ball game. We need to show improvement on defense which is a stabilizer if the young men can continue to maintain the good attitude they have."

"It's important that we continue to play up to our potential, that we play hard, and that we continue to improve. We must strive to play forty minutes of consistent basketball," he concluded.

The Lions will round off the first semester schedule this week with a game at Drury tonight and a game here with the University of Missouri-Rolla on Saturday night.

Missouri Southern's schedule doesn't get any easier for the basketball Lions.

After dropping three close decisions within the last week, the Lions must face possibly their most potent NAIA District 16 foe and a tough MIAA rival this week.

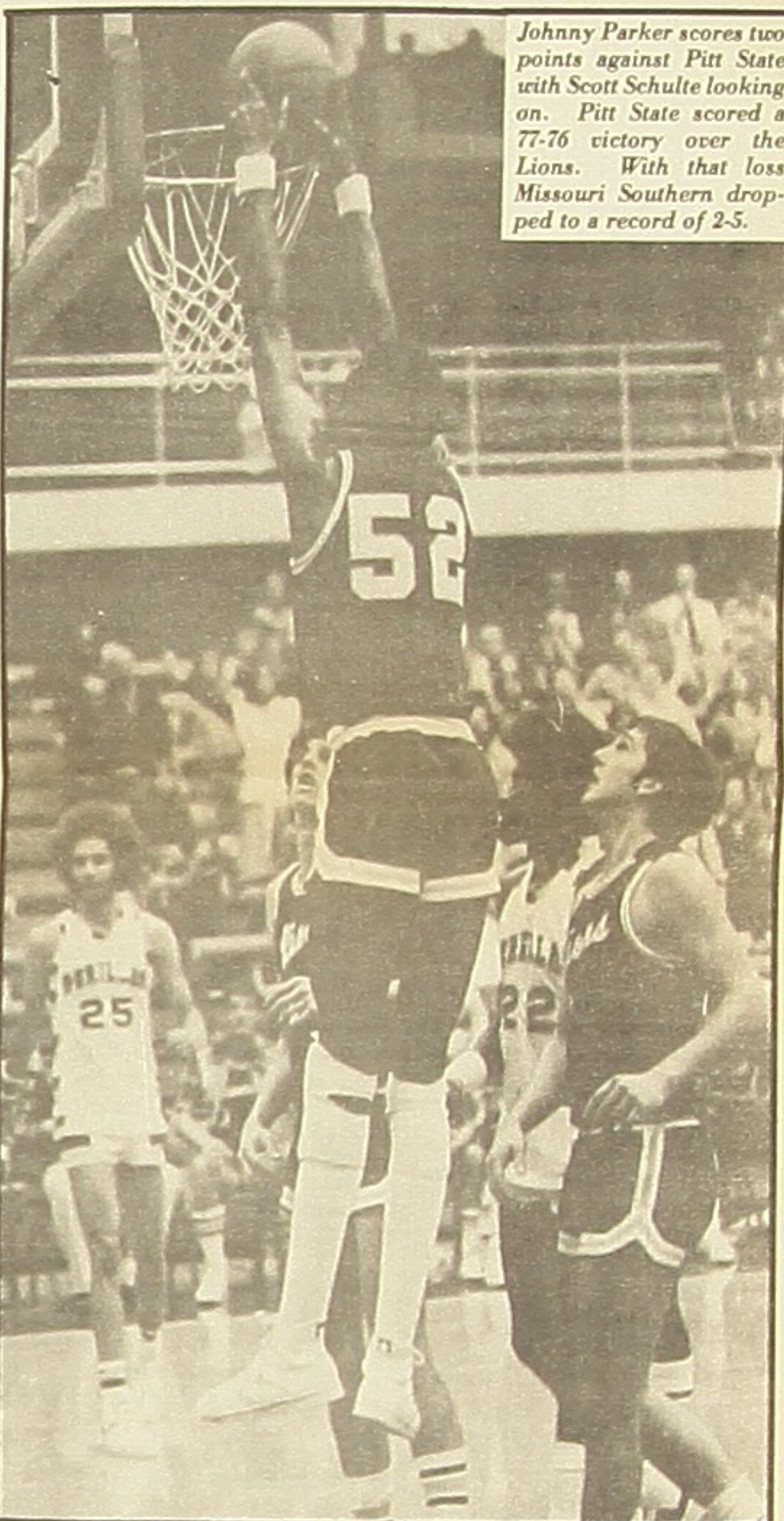
Tonight the Lions will travel to Springfield for a 7:30 game with Drury College's once beaten Panthers.

Southern then comes home Saturday night to meet the University of Missouri at Rolla of the MIAA in a non-league, non-district tussle.

Drury, the nation's number one NAIA team in the final regular-season poll last season and nationally ranked this year, was shelled by defending NAIA champion Grand Canyon last weekend. But new coach Jerry Kirksey returns four starters from the 1977 team that reached the national quarterfinals, a team in which Southern knocked off last year for the District 16 crown. Back are forwards Jerry Alexander and James Bone and guards Larry Washington and Nate Quinn. Mike Carter, Drury's top reserve last year, is the starting center. Earlier this year, Alexander became the number one scorer in Drury's history.

On Saturday night, Rolla will call for a 7:30 ball game, Southern's last before their European trip. Coach Williams commented both teams are tough and Southern will have its hands full, especially with Drury.

"Any team is hard to beat on its home floor."



Johnny Parker scores two points against Pitt State with Scott Schulte looking on. Pitt State scored a 77-76 victory over the Lions. With that loss Missouri Southern dropped to a record of 2-5.

'You've got to admire Penn State's tactics

By JOHN ROBERTS

Whether you love Penn State and its head football coach Joe Paterno, or hate them, you've got to take your hat off to them for the way they are attempting to win the 1978 NCAA title.

Instead of taking the easy way out and playing a lesser team in the post-season bowl games, they have done everything possible to play the highest ranked team available. As a result, they will meet second-rated Alabama in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day in a showdown which will decide the national championship.

Over the years, Paterno has had a successful, but frustrating tenure at Penn State. Although he has coached four undefeated teams, amassed one of the decade's best won-loss records, and produced numerous players who have gone on to become NFL stars, he has never attained the most coveted prize of all—a national crown.

Apparently there have been three obstacles which have prevented the Nittany Lions from capturing such a title; the method in which the top team is selected, the system for mat-

ching teams in post-season bowl games, and the schedules they have played.

Since there is no on-the-field playoff system such as used in virtually every other sport, the eventual champion is selected on the basis of the number of points they receive from polls conducted by the Associated Press (AP) and the United Press International (UPI) wire services. While the two bodies rank primarily on their records and difficulty of schedules, there are also other intangibles that can enter into the voting.

It has long been argued that under such a system certain teams rich in football tradition will always have the edge. If, for instance, Notre Dame and Clemson finished a season with unblemished records, most observers acknowledge that Notre Dame would easily outpoint Clemson for the title.

Secondly, some have suggested that several influential coaches [Alabama's Bear Bryant not being the least mentioned] have been able to manipulate the bowl officials into giving them the matchup of their choice. For example, if a team such

as the Tide was ranked number one, they would select a team well down in the rankings to lessen their chances of defeat and keep a stranglehold on the top spot. Conversely, if they were rated third or fourth they would arrange to play a higher team in hopes of upsetting them and grabbing the title for themselves.

Most, however, feel that Penn State's undoing has been the result of their powder-puff schedules. They contend that a schedule consisting of Virginia, Temple, Syracuse, and the likes, hardly compares to that of say Oklahoma who must compete in the rugged Big Eight Conference plus face Texas year after year.

For most of the '78 season things seemed to be following an all-too-familiar pattern for Paterno and his squad. Even though they continue to win week after week, they could do no better than fourth or fifth in the rankings. As the season wound to a close, however, the Nittany Lions edged closer to the top of the polls. At this point Paterno announced that he and his team wanted to play the highest rated team available in a post season bowl game.

For a while it appeared that a

possible showdown with Oklahoma was in the making. But, after the Sooners were upset by Nebraska, the fiery mentor stated that he would try to play the Cornhuskers in the Orange Bowl. The following week, however, the Huskers stumbled against giantkiller Missouri and were replaced in the number two spot by Alabama. In keeping with his earlier statement, Paterno then indicated he would like to meet the Crimson Tide in the Sugar Bowl if Georgia [then the Southeastern Conference leader] faltered against Auburn—which they did.

That Paterno and his squad actively sought out the highest ranked team is both commendable and refreshing. He has long been an advocate of installing a playoff system which would eliminate the guesswork and give the collegiate ranks a true, rather than paper champion. Now that he's in the driver's seat and not ducking the top challenger, he has to be respected by all football fans.

Regardless of the outcome, Paterno and his Nittany Lions are to be applauded. They may or may not prove to be the number one team in the nation, but they are certainly number one in class.

Lions complete plans for Portugal trip

Finishing touches have been made on Missouri Southern's Lions' planned trip to Portugal. All that needs to be done now is to wait for it to happen.

The Lions will leave Joplin on December 26th and will arrive in Portugal on the morning of the 27th.

According to coach Chuck Williams, he and the team will be presenting a clinic on Dec. 28, demonstrating the style and type of basketball used in America and comparing it to that in Europe.

"On Dec. 29, 30, and 31, we will be playing in the Porto International Tournament," Williams stated. "Four other teams are entered and the

tournament will be played in round-robin form. There will be two teams from Portugal and two teams from Spain entered in addition to our own."

Williams added that on January 1st, the team would hold another clinic and that before returning on the 4th, the Lions would play another game outside of the tournament. He added there would be a good possibility that this game would be televised in Portugal.

All financing for the trip was done through efforts and benefits of the team and no additional financing was done through the school.

One of every 110 cars on road is the target of theft today

By BLAINE KELLY
Chart Staff Writer

Nationwide there are one million professional and amateur auto thefts, 135,000 belonging each year to first-ranked California. That means approximately one in 110 cars today on the road are the target of theft. The figure is up from one in 152 a decade ago.

Though they account for the lesser percentage of total thefts, the rate of discovery is practically nil for a pro thief. They steal to make a good living through stripping of parts and through resales. A car stolen by a pro could be headed out-of-state or to Mexico or Europe. If not, the vehicle identification number will be switched by transferring the ID from a salvage company wreck to the like-model stolen vehicle, where it is then sold under the ID of the wrecked vehicle at a 2000 to 3000 dollar profit.

Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) inspectors can merely look for the correlation between the vehicle identification number (VIN) on the car and the title or bill of sale. If their suspicions are not aroused they won't look beyond that. All states require titles, but 21 states don't operate inspections in this way.

Auto theft is an acute problem, but owners can help prevent it. Joyriders or amateurs can be warded off by several different methods, but the pro can't be deterred easily if you own a desirable car; tools of the trade will allow him to drive the merchandise away well within two minutes. Porsches, Corvettes, Cadillacs, Mercedes, and other lines of luxury cars are popular for trick work and salvage switching (the "switcheroo" is its street name). Camaros, VWs, and small trucks are popular for stripping.

By complying with a few recommendations compiled by the California Highway Patrol, Department of Motor Vehicles and the National Auto Theft Bureau, the owner can polish his alertness to the possibility of being ripped off.

—**ALWAYS PARK** in well-traveled,

well-lighted areas. If possible, stay away from crowded areas in parking lots; park your car where it is always in view. If your car isn't in close proximity with the majority of cars, this will hinder the amateur as it makes him obvious to onlookers.

—**AVOID COMMERCIAL LOTS** where you can't park your own car. Never leave your key or let anyone see your key, because they could duplicate it; and nondescriptly acquiring duplicate key impressions is a favorite stand-by caper for car thieves.

—**LOCK YOUR CAR**, even in your own driveway or garage. Tightly close all windows, and remove any packages that might further tempt a potential thief. Also remove a vital piece of equipment, such as the coil or coil-to-distributor wire, though pros carry a good number of spare parts.

—**STAMP AN ID NUMBER** (either the VIN, Social Security or driver's license) on various parts to identify the entire car or its many components as yours. And keep the VIN and license plate number handy, and recall personal items to report in case of theft.

—**INSTALL AN ANTI-THEFT DEVICE** as a deterrent. These devices include alarm systems, door locks, cables, ignition collars, ignition and fuel cutoffs, and more.

An alarm system uses the car's horn or a separate horn, bell or siren to warn of intruders when the door, hood or trunk is opened. Other models are used in conjunction with motion detectors which are activated during forced entry if someone jacks up the car, jostles or sits in the car. Most alarms are deactivated by an outside key, though some have time-delay devices allowing the owner to enter his auto and shut off the alarm. Ultra-sophisticated systems also flash lights, raise windows, and lock doors!

CHAINS AND CABLES for use in holding down the hood or trunk are somewhat useful in high crime areas to prevent tampering of underhood accessories.

Door locks and self-locking deadbolts are vulnerable but may help

scare off less sophisticated intruders. Replacement locks are tapered, making it more difficult to lift from a "locked" into "unlocked" position. Bulky deadbolts operate automatically, sliding a bolt into place when the door is closed; it is then opened with an outside key.

Ignition collars, ignition cutoffs and fuel cutoffs are also only appearance deterrents.

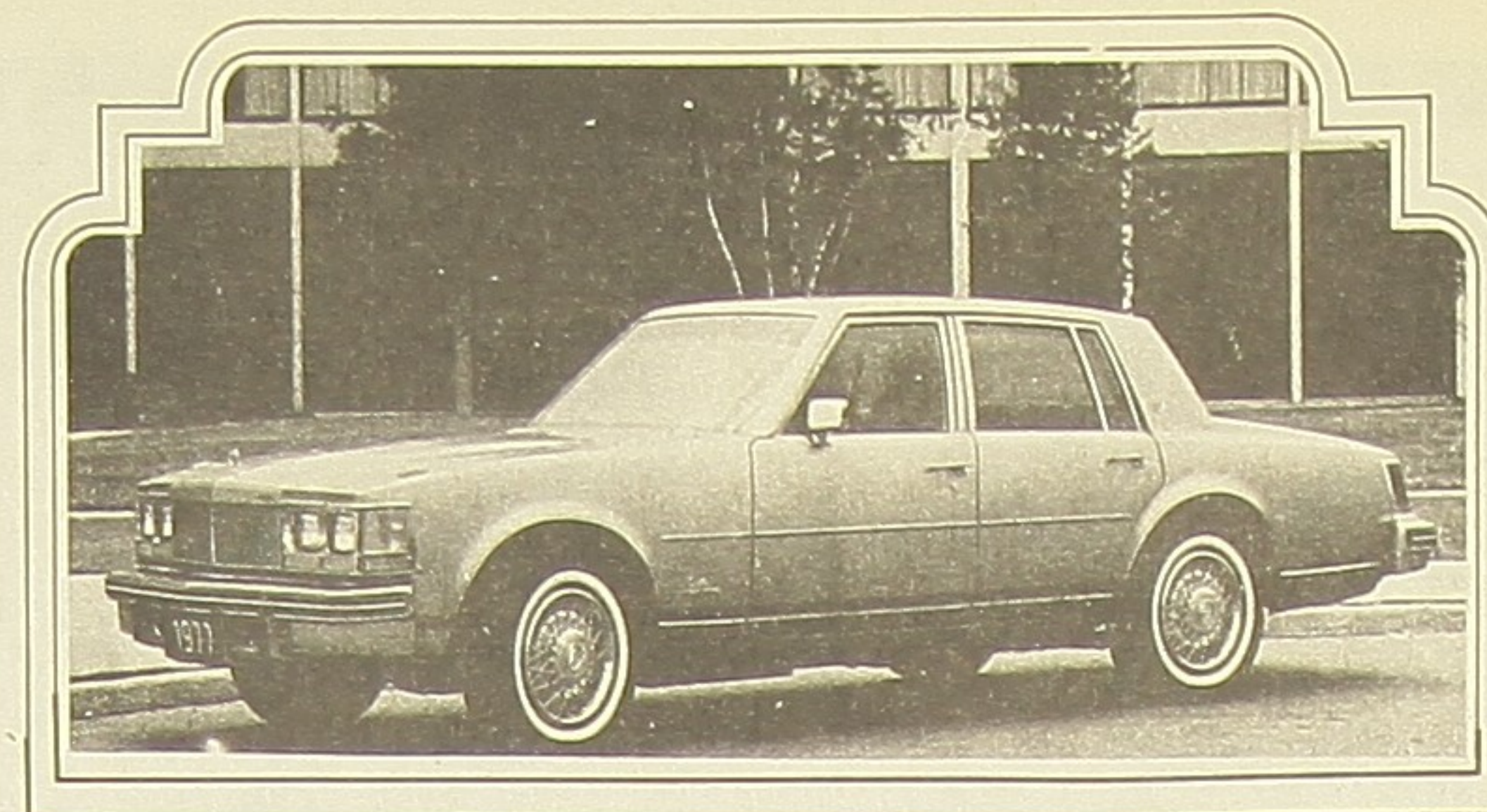
Collars are steel bands that wrap around the ignition lock on the steering column and lock in position. They can be defeated by picking or prying off.

Cutoff switches and fuel cutoffs are only as good as their hiding place, for once the thief is aware of them—and has time—he can restore the system. The first of these works through a secondary switch in the circuit from the battery to the ignition. The latter works off a mechanical shutoff valve installed in the fuel line between the tank and carburetor, allowing the engine to start and run only as far as the fuel remaining in the line will permit.

THESE AND OTHER anti-theft obstacles can be purchased for under 60 dollars, not accounting for some of the more extravagant alarm systems which sell for close to \$400.

Even supposing a safety device—or devices—are installed, your rigged car will only discontent or more likely challenge the pro. Former pros steadily claim there's no such thing as a device which cannot be nullified, but anything you do to delay, dishearten, or discourage a potential crime will greatly increase odds against rank amateurs, somewhat improve them against advanced amateurs, and help slightly against professionals.

Respecting your property by taking a few precautions could mean the difference between being socked with insurance premium increases, days lost from work to recover your car from a police compound, plus days lost in court and in vehicle repair or replacement.



Used cars largest U.S. industry

By JILL STEPHENS
Chart Staff Reporter

Used cars are the largest single industry in America in which just about everyone becomes involved, according to a September, 1978, issue of *Motor Trend* magazine. With the passing of the new law which will require used car dealers to list the used car's defects, there may be problems for both the dealer and the buyer.

Now, according to law, it is required for the dealer to fix all defects that are visible to the buyer, such as a torn seat or bad brakes. Many buyers are unaware of this and naturally the car dealer will not advise the buyer because he would lose money. Many buyers knowing about this law may not only have the used car in better order but may also get the car cheaper by pointing out the defects.

Terry Tracey, a freshman at Missouri Southern, related his experiences of buying a used car. "I went to a car lot where I noticed this Monte Carlo. After talking to the friendly used car dealer I decided it was too expensive. I went back the next few days and pointed out things wrong with it. Gradually, the price was lowered and before I bought it I had them fix all the defects. The car

dealer wasn't quite as friendly, but I was happy with what I received," said Tracey.

The used car dealer can take advantage of the buyer with advertising. The buyer may find a car at a used car lot and may consider buying it without realizing that it is advertised in the newspaper at a lower price. The buyer is deceived many times this way because of the lack of truthfulness on the part of the dealer.

Mark Norris, a high school senior, had an experience with used car advertising. "I had seen a car advertised in the paper and I went to the car lot to see it. The car dealer approached me and quoted a price way above what was listed in the paper. I showed him the paper and he acted as if he knew nothing about it," said Norris.

The buyer is not always the one being taken advantage of. In some instances when a person trades in their car they do not make known all the defects in the car.

"I had a 1966 Ford Mustang that was really falling apart. I took it to a car lot and the dealer offered me \$800 for it when it wasn't even worth \$200. The market was really big for Mustangs at the time and I wasn't about to tell him all the defects when offered so much money. The day I

took the car over to him, everything went wrong with it, but I didn't tell him. Two months later that car was still on his lot," said Norris.

When it comes to selling or trading your used car, *Motor Trend* magazine recommends selling, the reason being that most dealers are trying to get the person's car as cheaply as he possibly can. According to Jim McCraw, author of the article on trading or selling, he states that, "You will probably get a lot more money, satisfaction, by selling by private advertising."

"I've always noticed that when you first go to a car lot, the used car dealer is cheerful and tries to be helpful in information about any of the cars. As you go back more and more and point out the defects the dealer becomes much irritable and more different than the happy man who tried to help you select a car," said Tracey.

The new law may cause hardships for both the dealer and the buyer. The dealer will have to pay more expenses in fixing the defective car. Where he once made good commission, most of the profit would then go for repairing the defects. The consumer would be hurt also because many people feel that prices will go up on used car to cover the cost of repairing defects.

Van movement helps change auto habits

By BEN JOHNSON

Automobiles have long been an influence on our daily lives. Recently, a new direction in attitudes has become evident. Though vans are not new in America, a sometimes overlooked 'movement' has occurred.

When the first vans were driven out of Detroit auto-maker's firms, the public had mixed emotions. The general feeling was that vans would be used as utilitarian vehicles and not much else.

THROUGHOUT the better part of the 1960's, however, vans became a symbol for many protesters and "flowerchildren". They recognized the need for something more "artsy" than a slab-sided box. This era in van history has mixed effects upon many people even 10 years later.

Gradually though, the "hippies" and "yuppies" dropped from sight; yet the many murals and designs they had painted on their vans left deep impressions.

Within the last 2 years, vans and trucks have out-sold all compacts, mid-size, and luxury cars. Enter the van movement. The scope of this phenomenon is difficult to comprehend because it is so broad. There are custom vans of all shapes and sizes. Varying degrees of customizing are in evidence, mostly depending on the owner's financial status.

NAMES LIKE Cygnus XI, Antares I, Windjammer, Nautilus, etc., are not uncommon. Movie-theme vans are also popular: Charlie's Angels, The Godfather II, Star Wars, and Close Encounters to name just a few. Some of these vans are worth as much as \$25,000 or more and are shown at many van "happenings" nationwide. Missouri alone has 6 van clubs, including Sho-me Vans near Springfield.

One question most often asked about this van craze is: Where does all that money go and what do you get for it? Most vans are either customized by a factory authorized company or by individual owners. There are perhaps a thousand companies throughout the U.S. that manufacture and/or sell articles for use in vans.

Listing all of the thousands of van accessories would be impossible in the interest of space; however, a brief sample might include: Refrigerators, beds, dining tables, carpeting, windows, sinks, tv, and even fireplaces. Of course if the individual van owner wants any or all of these items, he/she must be prepared to meet a rather inflated price tag.

DETROIT IS ALSO aware of the van boom and reflects this knowledge in their new van prices. Besides being the largest sellers, vans are also among the most expensive.

Exceptionally poor gas mileage and an unaerodynamically designed body are frowned upon by the economy-minded. Also, with government pressure toward the use of smaller, more compact cars, vans may become extinct in the next 10 years.

No matter what the end result, vans have left their mark on the automotive industry. With all their bulk and oversized figures, vans have become the prime media for artists and designers to test new ideas.

CIRUNA to host holiday party

CIRUNA will host a Holiday Party at noon today in the Library Annex, with members of the social science department, Board of Regents, and other campus officials invited. It is an annual CIRUNA tradition in which both Christmas and Chanukkah refreshments will be served.

In the organization's last meeting, assignments for next spring's Missouri Southern delegation to the Midwest Model United Nations Conference, in St. Louis, were announced by CIRUNA President Marie Ceselski. Bob Markman will be attending as faculty sponsor and Ceselski as head delegate. The group will represent the country of Kenya.

Conference positions for the delegation also include, Patty Green, Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee; Scott Martin, Special Political Committee; Randy Smith, Legal Committee; Brad Zerkel, Political and Security Committee; and Michelle Hoffman, ECOSOC.



Scenes like this one, located at Fourth and Main Streets, serve to remind us that Christmas is here.

Computers help to create employment opportunity

By CHAD STEBBINS
Chart Staff Reporter

The increasing use of computers in business, science, industry, and other areas has created many opportunities for employment in those fields. Classes at Missouri Southern in computer programming, data processing, and computing analysis help to prepare students for jobs in these areas.

"Our goal is to give the students marketable ability, and to teach them to use computers as tools," said Jim Gray, director of the computer

center. "There are very few jobs today where you won't have access to a computer. The demand for programmers has risen sharply the last three or four years. The jobs are there in data processing, and we have no trouble placing our good students in those jobs."

Students make use of two computers at the Center. An IBM 11-30 was purchased in 1967 and an IBM 370-115 was leased in 1973.

"We have an open-shop concept here at Southern," said Gray. "The student actually gets to use the computers. Most major universities have

a closed-shop, where the student can only look at the computers through a glass window."

There are currently 120 majors in computer programming on the campus. Gray advises that the most beneficial degree a student could get would be in accounting, and an associate degree in computer science.

"We're offering more individual sections than ever before," said Gray. "A class on Saturday mornings will even be available next semester. Just about any graduate program will demand a working knowledge of the

computer. A working knowledge will open the door to other fields."

Classes in computer programming, supported by the college, are even available at the high school level. Parkwood, Memorial, Carthage, and Webb City currently have those classes.

"The high school kids are allowed to come out one day a week and operate the computers themselves," said Gray. "They get a basic knowledge of the computer, and how it works. I'm proud of our high school program, which has been in effect for four years now."